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TELEGRAMS.

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Non-Recognition of the United States Consul at Glasgow.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in the Commons—The Case of the Fenian Prisoners—New Cable Project.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons last evening Right Hon. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in reply to a question of Mr. PALMER, said that the pressure of public business prevented the introduction of a bill to establish a uniform marriage law for the United Kingdom. When an opportunity was presented the question would be dealt with on liberal and unsectarian principles.

Mr. MOORE, member for Tipperary, inquired as to the course of the Government in regard to the Fenian prisoners. Mr. BRUCE replied that O'DONOVAN and ROSSA were subjected to the punishment which strict discipline and their misconduct required. The treatment, however, was not unnecessarily severe.

Mr. MAGUIRE, member for Cork City, appealed to the Government to extend clemency to the Fenians.

Viscount MILTON made inquiry respecting the boundaries between the British Possessions and the United States.

Mr. OTWAY Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that the land question was already settled. With respect to the water boundaries, Earl RUSSELL, in 1860, had proposed that the matter be referred for arbitration. The United States Government agreed to this proposal, but the negotiations were interrupted by the breaking out of war. In October last the American Government renewed the proposition for an arbitration, and the convention was signed, and which now awaits the ratification of the United States Senate.

The Dublin *Freeman*, referring to the statement made by Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, concerning the treatment of Fenian prisoners, says it has reason to believe that he has been misled by the prison officials into justifying the treatment of the prisoner ROSSA. New facts are known and will be the subject of further investigation, which will show that the severities practiced upon him have been concealed.

The prospectus of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company has just been issued. The design is to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America.

Passage of the Canada Loan Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, the Canada Loan bill was read for the third time and passed.

The Oxford and Harvard Crews—Practice of the Latter.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Oxford boat crew are expected at Putney on Wednesday next. The new boat for the Oxford Club arrived to-day. It is forty-two feet long. The Harvard crew were out for practice again last evening. The speed attained was greater than ever.

LONDON, (by the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

A grand dinner was given the members of the Yacht Squadron at Cowes Castle yesterday. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., and many other Americans were present. Mr. BENNETT's yacht *Dauntless* remained at anchor yesterday, declining to enter into the contest.

Refusal of the English Government to Recognize the Consul at Glasgow—The Hudson Bay Treaty.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The British Government have refused to grant an *exequatur* to JAMES HAGGERTY, appointed Consul of the United States at Glasgow The Government base their refusal on the ground that Mr. HAGGERTY was connected with the Fenian movement.

A complete Government for the Hudson Bay Territory will soon be formed. MCDOUGALL will probably be appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and ROSE Minister of Finance.

The Marquis DE LA VALLETTE has arrived in London.

FRANCE.

The Senatus Consultum in the Senate—Appointment of an Examining Committee.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Senate have appointed MM. DEVIENNE, DELANGLE, BONDET, MAUPAS, LAGUERONNIERE, BOUCHARD, LACAZE, BEHIC, CASABIANCA and SUIN a committee to examine the *Senatus Consultum*. The Committee has organized as a bureau by electing M. ROUHER, President; M. BOUCHARD, Secretary.

The Recent Duel—Comments of the London Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Times* to-day has an article on the duel yesterday between PAUL CASSAGNAC and GUSTAVE FLOWRENS. It concludes as follows: "If better days are in store for France—if the Emperor is really bent on opening a fair field for political contests—we shall look for a gradual and final discontinuance of appeals to the sword, which only escape being ridiculous when absolutely atrocious."

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

GUSTAVE FLOWRENS, who was wounded in the duel with PAUL CASSAGNAC yesterday, is to-day pronounced out of danger.

AUSTRIA.

Meeting of the Hungarian Delegation—Baron Von Beust Supported.

VIENNA, (Via French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

At a meeting of the Hungarian Delegation yesterday, Mr. PULSKY made a speech applauding the course pursued by Baron VON BEUST toward Germany, and also praising his policy on the Eastern question.

SPAIN.

Another Carlist Movement—Arrest of Priests and Others at Astorga—Skirmishes in Catalonia.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug 7.

La France has a report that the leaders of the Carlist movement have just held a conference in the South of France, at which they resolved to enter Spain, and make another appeal to the people to declare for Don CARLOS.

MADRID, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Several priests and other parties have been arrested at Astorga. Some were armed and had Carlist proclamations in their possession.

Skirmishes are reported between the troops and bands of Carlists in Catalonia, in which nine insurgents were killed and many wounded and captured.

SAVARIEGOS, the Carlist chieftain, has fled to Portugal.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Case of the Viceroy Before the Council at Constantinople—Proposition to Demand His Presence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

A proposal was made in the Council yesterday to demand the presence at Constantinople of ISHMAIL PASHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, to report upon his proceedings in Germany, France and England. It is said that the representatives of the Great Powers in this city interfered to prevent this step. It is probable that the Viceroy will come here next month and remove all unpleasant feelings before the opening of the Suez Canal.

PARIS, (Via French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

It is rumored in Cairo that ISMAIL PASHA will go to Constantinople, in obedience to the demand of the Sultan.

The London Spectator on the Difficulty.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Spectator* to-day has an editorial article on the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt. The writer says: It is fortunate that the Sultan and Viceroy always want money, otherwise war might result; but the Western Powers are likely to put a pressure on the disputants that will make ISMAIL yield and the Sublime Porte express satisfaction.

JAPAN.

Unsettled State of Affairs—Opposition to Foreigners.

LONDON, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Morning Post* of to-day says that affairs in Japan are so unsettled, and such a hostility is shown to foreigners, that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama, and the English regiment there, that was about to leave, has been ordered to remain.

CUBA.

The Collection of Customs—New Stringent Rules—The Interior.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Stringent rules for the collection of customs revenue have been put in force by the Captain-General, and already the receipts show a remarkable increase.

Heavy rains prevail, and prevent military operations in the interior.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

Their Entertainment in Chicago—A Banquet at the Sherman House—Speech of Choy-Chew.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 7.

SINGMAN and CHOY-CHEW, the Chinese merchants, were entertained at a private banquet at the Sherman House last evening, which was attended by leading citizens. J. M. RICHARDS, President of the Board of Trade, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. RICHARDS, Alderman WICKER, Hon. N. B. BUDD, A. G. GOULD, of San Francisco, JOSEPH MEDILL, of the *Tribune*, and CHOY-CHEW. The speech of the latter was a gem. He said:

"Eleven years ago I came from my home in China to seek my fortune in your great Republic. I landed on the golden shore of California, utterly ignorant of your language, unknown to any of your people, a stranger to your customs and laws, and in the minds of some an intruder—one of that race whose presence is deemed a positive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice which had been formed against us, there flowed a deep, broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and that even Chinamen must live, be happy, successful and respected in 'free America.' [Applause.] I gathered knowledge in your public schools; I learned to speak as you do; to read and write as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice that it is so; that I have been able to cross this vast continent without the aid of an interpreter; [applause;] that here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech, and tell you how much, how very much, I appreciate your hospitality; [applause;] how grateful I feel for the privileges and advantages I have enjoyed in your glorious country, and how earnestly I hope that your example of enterprise, energy, vitality and national generosity may be seen and understood, as I see and understand it, by our Government. [Applause.] Mr. BURLINGAME has done much to promote good feeling in Chin a toward the American nation. He made himself well acquainted with the authorities at Pekin. He won their confidence to a remarkable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe, if his advice is received and acted upon, China will soon be the cordial friend of all the commercial Powers of the earth. Already we are doing something in the way of progress in modern improvements. Steamboat lines have been established on our rivers, and the telegraph will soon connect us with the wonderful sovereignty of the Western hemisphere, where the people rule, where everything proclaims peace and good-will to all. China must brush away the dust of her antiquity, and, looking across the Pacific, behold and profit by the new lessons of the New World. [Applause.] We trust our visit, gentlemen, may be productive of good results to all of us; that the two great countries, East and West, China and America, may be bound forever together in friendship, and that a Chinaman in America, or an American in China, may find like protection and like consideration in their search for happiness and wealth."

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Appointment of a Receiver—Appearance of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., on the Scene—He Declares Himself Receiver, by Appointment of Judge Barnard—A Scuffle and its Result.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The excitement in the Susquehanna Railroad imbroglio continues. Yesterday Judge PECKMAN, on application of the Ramsey interest, appointed Hon. R. H. PRUYN Receiver of the road, and Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG was put in charge of the office. This morning, on going to the office, he found Mr. HERRICK had been there, opening the doors of his private rooms, whereupon he called in several men and stationed them at the various doors, with orders to let no one pass in. Soon after JAMES FISK, Jr., of New-York, appeared and demanded admission. He was refused; whereupon he produced papers showing that he had been appointed Receiver of the road by Judge BARNARD, of New-York, and calling on several men he had with him, declared his intention of forcibly taking possession. Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG appeared and informed Mr. FISK that Hon. R. H. PRUYN had been appointed Receiver, and that he (Mr. VAN VALKENBURG) had been put in charge of the office, and ordered him (Mr. FISK) and his party out. A *mêlée* ensued, which resulted in Mr. FISK and his party being ejected. Still FISK remained outside making a noisy demonstration, when the Superintendent put him in charge of an officer to take to the Station-house. Mr. FISK accompanied the officer, but on showing his papers and no one appearing against him, he was discharged. He then returned to the office, and in an interview with Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG, informed that gentleman that he had been in some twenty such scrapes, but never before met with the man who dared to face him and discharge his duty as he had. He further said he wanted just such a man, and if he lost in this fight he wanted him to come to him in New-York; if he won he wanted him to stay here. Thus the matter stands at present, noon.

Special Meeting of the Common Council—Removal of the Representative of the City Among the Directors—Latest Developments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Common Council have just had a meeting and removed Alderman HERRICK as representative of the city in the Board of Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad, and have appointed Hon. ELI PERRY in his place. Mr. HERRICK was also Vice-President of the Company, and is at the head of the opposition to the President, Mr. RAMSEY.

Several more injunctions and counter injunctions have been served this afternoon in the Susquehanna Railroad war, and the affair has been so complicated that it is almost impossible to get at the exact *status*; the Ramsey party, however, appear to have the advantage, though Mr. FISK has been hard at work all day to throw them. Some of the best legal talent in the State has been engaged on both sides.

The latest development in the Susquehanna Railroad war is the arrest of Mr. FISK for contempt of Judge PECKHAM's order appointing Mr. PRUYN receiver. During the day Mr. FISK produced papers purporting to have been issued by some Judge in New-York, directing the Sheriff of this county to place Messrs. FISK and COULTER in possession, to oust all intruders, and enjoining Messrs PRUYN and VAN VALKENBURG from taking any further action in connection with the road. While the Sheriff was proceeding to execute these orders, the counsel for the Ramsey party called attention to the fact that the papers lacked the legal seals, and that they could not have come from New-York to-day; whereupon the Sheriff desisted, and went off to take legal advice. Then Mr. FISK was arrested, as stated above, and went off to procure bail, which he obtained; and Judge PECKHAM will decide on Monday who is receiver.

THE BOSTON MURDER.

The Last Hearing by the Coroner's Jury—Important Testimony—Conduct of the Prisoner in the Station-House.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The jury of inquest on the death of Mrs. ALVAH HOBBS, held their third and last hearing this afternoon. The verdict will be rendered on Monday morning. Four witnesses were examined. Mrs. NELLIE HOPKINS, a niece of the deceased, where she was visiting, and a resident of Philadelphia, testified to the manner of shooting substantially as previous witnesses, as did, also, WILLIAM. T. BULLOCK, a physician of Providence, R. I., who was visiting the family, and who attended Mrs. HOBBS when she was shot. Both of these witnesses testified that the pistol shots were fired when the door was shut; and neither of them saw who fired them. A third witness was Lieutenant GRAVES, who had charge of the Police Station when WHITE was brought in, and he merely testified to that fact. The last and most important witness was Officer REPLEY, who sat up all night watching the prisoner. He conversed with him freely, and the result of the conversation he made a memorandum of, as follows: "WHITE was much excited when brought in, and expressed regret that he had not killed himself. Shortly after he was locked up an officer came in and said that he (WHITE) ought to be hung. WHITE was angry at that, and said it was cowardly; but when the question was asked if it was not more cowardly to draw a pistol and proceed to fire away at a defenceless woman until she was killed, he buried his face in his hands and said nothing. His shawl and military overcoat were brought to him. When he took the coat he held it up, and looking at it, said, 'It would have been better if I had been killed when I wore this.' He said he ought to have gone away in the afternoon as he said he intended to do, but something detained him and he concluded to wait until the next day. During the night he was restless, and I asked him if he could not sleep. He said: "Oh, no, there is no sleep for the wicked; there is no more sleep for me.' He said if he was the only one to suffer it would not be so bad. I made the remark that the little boy was almost frantic with grief. He replied: 'Oh, he is young; there are others who will suffer more.' Some person in to see him used the term 'fact' in referring to the murder. He said he hoped it was not an accomplished fact. Shortly after this he inquired if she was dead. I replied that I did not know, and if I did perhaps I should not be permitted to tell it. He replied: 'That is right; do not tell me anything you have not permission to.' He wanted to go to the Captain's room and write a note to the person who had his funds. He also talked to me about his counsel, and said he would like to have CHARLES L. LINCOLN. He said also he would like to see Mr. BURT, Postmaster of Boston, and perhaps it would be better not to talk about his defence. During the night he also muttered to himself something about his being yesterday an honest man, and now the occupant of a felon's cell."

This closes the testimony.

The funeral of Mrs. HOBBS took place from her late residence, No. 1,266 Washington-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a large number of the friends and relatives of the deceased present to pay the last solemn rites of respect to the dead. The services were conducted by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, who offered a brief and fervent prayer, and added a few appropriate words upon the character and life of the deceased. The body reposed in a handsome rosewood casket, which was surmounted with garlands. After the ceremony, the remains of Mrs. HOBBS were borne to Forrest Hill Cemetery, and deposited in the receiving tomb to await burial. A large crowd of people assembled in front of the house, and watched with mournful interest the procession as it formed and marched away.

TENNESSEE.

Senter's Victory—The Majority About 65,000—Official Vote of Shelby County.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Ex-Supervisor NOAH, of Tennessee, received the following telegram to-day from the Secretary of the State Central Senter Committee:

"SENTER has made a clean sweep. East, Middle and West Tennessee repudiate the bald eagle and proscription."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 7.

Additional returns indicate that SENTER's majority may reach 65,000, But few counties give a majority for STOKES. As far as heard from the State Senate stands: Conservatives, 16—a majority; Conservative Republicans 4, with five districts to hear from. The House of Representatives stands Conservatives 46, and Conservative Republicans 4; Stokes Republicans 4.

Ohio Politics—General Rosecrans Declines the Democratic Nomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Aug. 7.

Gen. ROSECRANS has declined the nomination for Governor of Ohio. He telegraphed to Hon. A. G. THURMAN, of the Democratic Committee, as follows:

"After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army, and left my State to secure at least the posibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and family. Those duties forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio in the pending canvas for Governor."

THE ECLIPSE.

How it was Seen in New-York and Elsewhere.

A BRIGHT DAY AND A CLEAR VIEW.

Reports from Various Points in the Country All Along the Line of Total Obscuration.

In common with "the world and the rest of mankind" the citizens of this Metropolis were all agog yesterday afternoon, anxious to witness the grand spectacle of the eclipse of the sun, the advent of which had been heralded by the Press and the astronomers of the whole country, and which was the greatest obscuration of that luminary that has occurred since 1806. The eclipse was then total in many portions of New-England and in this State, and its occurrence is since known as "the dark day," the obscuration having begun at noon and lasted for over two hours. As it commenced yesterday when the afternoon was far spent, and did not reach totality, the impression created here was not so great as that which marked the advent of its predecessor sixty-three years ago.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

If any resident of Manhattan Island was not made aware of the eclipse in ample time to prepare for the show, the blame certainly cannot be laid upon the newspapers, for no exhibition of this century received more extensive and gratuitous advertising than the one in which Sol and Luna were the chief actors yesterday. Those who were so unfortunate as not to be able to read the newspapers were fully apprised of the coming spectacle by the juvenile venders of colored glass, who plied their trade in every street and alley of the City, and must have reaped a liberal harvest out of the public curiosity. They commenced the sale of those convenient eye-protectors two days before the time for the exhibition to commence, and kept it up till the sun sank to rest and was lost to sight below the western horizon, while yet partially eclipsed by the moon. The price of the little bits of stained glass, however, rapidly diminished after the show commenced, and from five centseach, ran down to the ridiculously low figure of two for a penny. Citizens who were not well posted were often "sold" by the unscrupulous little *gamins*, who, in order to hasten the sales of their wares, assured them that the eclipse was already in progress hours before it had commenced. We noticed one Jerseyman negotiating for his smoked glass ten minutes after sundown, in the full belief that (as the vender assured him) the eclipse was at that moment in its "totality"—as in fact it was.

Thus armed with their oblong bits of stained glass, and with now and then an opera glass or small telescope as an adjunct, all our citizens, male and female, large and small, lay in wait for the exhibition. Some had secured places on the tops of the houses, many at the open windows facing to the West, and much the larger number in the street. There was a delay in the commencement of the exhibition of about two minutes from the time set down in the printed programme; or at least the ordinary spectator was unable to discover any darkening of the sun's face until 5:14 o'clock; but it was sufficiently prompt for all practical purposes and there was no growling, so far as we could observe, in the audience. Indeed the most notable effect produced on the popular mind by the eclipse, appeared to be the restoration of public confidence in the astronomers. The shameful imposition, not to say swindle, practiced on the public by those owl-eyed star-gazers in the matter of that great "meteoric shower" that was to come down on us a year or two ago, had wonderfully shaken public confidence in astronomical science, and it needed just such an exhibition as yesterday's eclipse, which came to time promptly, or nearly so, to win the people back to full confidence in the calculations and predictions of the scientific people. Beyond this reassurance of the popular intellect in the truths of astronomy, we could not discover that yesterday's eclipse produced a very profound impression on the popular heart. There were not wanting those who were so little impressed with the solemnity of the occasion that they poked fun irreverently and perpetrated flat jokes about the whole affair. And even the most respectful of the crowds that gathered in the streets to witness the spectacle, could find no better consolation for their pains, and for the injury done to their eyesight, than to repeat what they had read in the newspapers, that "such a sight would never be witnessed again in their lifetime." When the eclipse was at its full, there were some imaginative people who thought they discovered a wonderful and strange beauty in the subdued sunlight that imparted a kind of golden tinge to the marble walls of the buildings and the green foliage of the trees, but to a practical observer the appearance was much like that which may be seen at any time when the sun is about sinking below the horizon, particularly after a thunder shower. On the whole, the exhibition was a creditable one, and bating a few scattering clouds that floated rather impertinently now and then between the actors and the audience, was brought out to full view and enacted honestly before the spectators according to the programme, but it was not a show that appeared particularly to strike the appreciation of the masses. In fact, it was decidedly above the taste, not to say the comprehension of the multitude.

OBSERVATIONS AT CENTRAL PARK.

An immense concourse of people visited Central Park yesterday afternoon, being drawn thither by the double attraction of the usual Saturday concert and a desire to obtain an unobstructed view of the solar eclipse, which everybody knew was to take place at about 5 P. M. It was noticeable that almost all the visitors were provided with pieces of colored glass, through which it was sought to obtain a view of the lunar transit, and it may, in truth, be said that all eyes were directed to the heavens. The Park band had for an hour previous thereto discoursed excellent music, and had just struck up a mazourka, "L'Hirondelle," when the moon's shadow was observed to be in close proximity to the sun, and the watchers were in anxious expectation for the beginning of the eclipse, which was at last announced among the knots of people who were here and there scanning the heavens, by such expressions as "there it is!" "she's touched!" "now for it!" &c., &c. From this time onward, the sky-gazers continued to follow the course of the celestial exhibition, with slight interruptions now and then, until it was brought to a *finale*. The representatives of the Press had, a short time previous to the exhibition, gathered in the Meteorological Observatory at Central Park, where Professor DANIEL DRAPER very kindly provided lenses of various colors, and such other facilities as he had at command, for affording them an opportunity to watch the progress of the great astronomical phenomenon.

The seeming contact between the sun and moon took place at 5:12 P. M., according to BENEDICT's time, though a variation of watches made the precise moment of oscultation, as some contended, just 5:13 o'clock. The wind was light, and blowing N.N.W. The thermometer marked 82° Fahrenheit. Just four minutes after the seeming contact of the two heavenly bodies, at 5:16, a cloud passing from east to west had them both from view, and they remained thus for four minutes, or until 5:20, when they emerged again into an open space of clear sky, and the gradual darkening of the solar body was observable until 5:34, when another, larger and much denser, cloud covered them from sight. At 5:47 they emerged from this second cloud, and, on coming into the open sky, it was found that about nine-sixteenths of the sun's disc was obscured, causing that body, when viewed through a colored glass, to present the appearance of a half moon. From this time onward till 6:07 o'clock the view of the ecliptical operation was unobstructed. The sun's surface became apparently less and less, and there was an evident decrease of light all around the horizon. At precisely 6 o'clock the moon appeared to put out a horn on either side, as if it had displaced a small portion of the bright surface of the sun, triangularly, on each limb of that body, which was then sinking down toward the horizon in a due westerly course. The trees and other objects in the Park now lost their shadows, and remained shadowless until the period of "totality," or what was the nearest approach to totality in this latitude, had passed. At 6:07 o'clock only a very narrow crescent-shaped strip of the sun's disc was visible on the point nearest to the zenith; and while this was still decreasing, (and just at the most important juncture of the spectacular representation,) a dense blue cloud intercepted the vision of the gazers and hid both sun and moon from view. The most interesting feature of the eclipse—its totality—was thus passed over without witnesses, a fact which caused much discomfiture to those who were intent on studying the affair in a scientific point of view. This "totality," so far as the eclipse could be total here, according to accurate calculation, took place at 6:10. The atmosphere now became quite chilly, and many persons remarked the change in temperature. The reverse action of the eclipse now began. At 6:12 the bodies came out from under the cloud, which had obscured them when at the highest point of contact, and were leaving each other. The surface of the sun came more and more into view, and the horizon began to brighten as the disc of that luminary continued to reveal itself. At 6:18 the trees and other objects in the Park again cast shadows on the ground; at 6:23½ one-half the sun's surface was again observable, and at 6:28 nine-sixteenths of it came into view. The temperature had now fallen to 65°. The sun at this point went behind a light blue cloud lying longitudinally across the horizon, and emerged from it in a westerly direction at 6:37½, entering a smaller but denser one at 6:39, and emerging again into the open sky at 6:42½, the cloud passing from east to west. At 6:52 a long and very narrow cloud-strip ran across the face of the sun in an equatorial line, giving it the appearance of being divided into halves, but this appearance lasted only for a few seconds. So far as could be determined the departure of the two bodies was fully completed at 6:57, though small hazy clouds, now flitting across the face of the sun, rendered it impossible to decide this point with exactness. It is certain, however, that at 7 o'clock the sun, having again got into the clear sky, was a fully rounded orb, no indentation whatever being visible on its periphery, and, while presenting this appearance, it sank below the line of the horizon, and thus the great solar eclipse, the counterpart of which will not be again witnessed in this latitude for a century, was ended.

OBSERVATIONS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The roof of the Astor House was largely crowded with spectators yesterday afternoon, who were invited by the proprietors to witness the eclipse from this favorable locality. An excellent opportunity was afforded to view the gradual progress of the moon across the path of the sun, the sight from the roof being entirely unobstructed. A telescope was placed on the roof by Professor THATCHER, who took frequent observations during the time of the obscuration.

PROFESSOR THATCHER'S REPORT.

This rare and interesting phenomenon was duly observed in this City on Saturday afternoon. The eclipse was a large partial one in New-York, though total over a line extending from a point 200 miles northwest of Fort Union, which is situated at the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, to a point near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C. During most of the eclipse the sun was much obscured by cumulus clouds, which, at or near the period of the greatest observation of the eclipse, changed into the cumulo-stratus. The planet Venus was obscured by clouds. At the instant of internal contact of the moon with the sun's edge, the moon was obscured by clouds. It occurred at sometime after 5:12 P. M., and before 5:15. At 5:12 there was no contact, at 5:16 the moon had already impenged nearly one-fortieth part of its disc on the sun. At 5:30 the moon reached a spot of 10,000 miles in diameter on the sun's surface; spot one-half covered at 5:30′ 30″; spot covered at 5:30 45″. Thermometer at 5:02, 71°; at 5:42, 70°. At 5:26 a degree of darkness is observable. At 5:55 air very chilly. Thermometer 71°. Atmosphere very unsteady, preventing observation on the mountains at the moon's edge. Spot on apparent western limb of the sun covered at 6:14. At 6:16 thermometer 69°. At 6:25 the spot of 10,000 miles in diameter made its reappearance. At 6:20 a flock of thirty birds were seen in the comet seeker flying to the South. The moon left the sun after 7 P. M., and before 7:01, at the precise instant of external contact, stratus clouds obscured the moon's edge, which also appeared very tremulous through the wavy atmosphere. The sun set at 7:05, St. Paul's Church clock time.

OBSERVATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

There was no exception in the cities of Hudson County, New-Jersey, to the universal observation of the great event; the universal turning of eyes and glasses sky-ward was in no place more patient or persistent. The shops turned out their laborers at a few minutes before the grand exhibition began; the dwellings gave up their tenants; the streets and the housetops were thronged with their crowds of spectators. The scenes repeated at each recurrence of the eclipse—the swarming of lads with smoky glasses, the congregating of ladies with wondering children at points favorable for the view—were not less noticeable here than elsewhere, or at other times, but the absence of any instruments for making or recording accurate observations was something that every town presented. The movements that were transpiring in the sky were seen by the ignorant and the scientific, the poor and the rich, alike; but the close proximity to New-York, where instruments and observatories afford the most complete advantages for marking the progress of the eclipse, served to destroy that interest among scientific observers that would have given a detailed record.

The attentiveness of the thousands who watched from street and house-top the passage of the two luminaries, flagged with the first fifty minutes of the panorama, and disappeared entirely when the climax was reached, and the moon shifted its darkening form toward the south. But when the shining verge of the sun alone revealed itself over the ball, and the air was chilled and darkened with the purple streaks from the west, then there was earnest attention. From the highest standpoint in Jersey City, the dome of KEPLER'S Law Court, the flat roofs of hundreds of neighboring buildings were seen through the dim light covered with the congregations of gazing, wondering men and women. Photographers were busily copying the rarest scene of nature, and the less industrious but equally attentive were shouting to companions their own observations of the varyings of the scene. Upon the streets, the stores had few occupants and fewer purchasers while the darkness lasted, and upon the sidewalks of streets leading to the westward the passage was blocked in many places as completely as upon days of public gathering and celebrations.

Witnesses of the eclipse who took their situation upon the more elevated and western parts of Bergen-hill describe the scene as it was revealed across the flat meadows and low-lying streams intervening between the ridge and the City of Newark as one of the broadest, grandest views of its wonderful effects that could have been obtained.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

Successful Display Without a Celestial Accident at Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The sun was eclipsed in Washington this afternoon precisely at the time foretold by the astronomers. The inhabitants were, of course, unusually excited over the event, and thronged the streets and the house-tops with their smoked glass, opera glasses, and the numerous other devices recommended by the newspapers. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were on the dome of the Capitol, among others the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and members of the Press. The planet Venus was seen during the period of the greatest obscuration from this point. At the Naval Observatory, in the outskirts of the city, the Government astronomers were employed in making observations, and will present a report in a few days. The weather was very favorable and the event passed off exactly as it was announced, and without, so far as could be observed here, the slightest celestial accident.

At Des Moines, Iowa—Observations of the Astronomers.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Saturday, Aug. 7.

An unclouded sky allowed the many observers gathered here, to witness the eclipse with great distinctness, a slight haze only interfering to prevent satisfactory search for the planets supposed to exist inside the orbit of mercury. According to Professor J. H. SAFFORD's observations the first contact occurred at three hours, forty-three minutes, forty-three seconds. The commencement of the total obscurity was four hours, forty-five minutes, thirty seconds. The end of the totality was four hours, forty-eight minutes, twenty-two seconds. The last contact was five hours, forty-five minutes, eleven seconds. These points of time are from six to twenty-two seconds later than calculated, according to Washington; E. P. HIMENAS and Professor HILLYARD observing it. Another point noted was a discrepancy between the calculation and observation of the Corona. It was nearly rhombodial in form, and very distinct and extended, at some points half a degree beyond the edge of the sun's disc. The rose-colored protuberances appeared to the number of five or six, the greatest being on the sun's southwestern quarter. Professor HARKNESS' observations of the protuberances in the spectroscope showed a different spectra for each. But a single band was thrown by the corona. Professor EASTMAN's observations of the thermometer showed a fall of 13° in the temperature during the progress of the eclipse. The total observation lasted two minutes and fifty-two and a half seconds. Venus and mercury were distinctly visible to the naked eye. The darkness exceeded that of the night. The most interesting feature in the aspect of the sun was the protuberances or beads. The largest one, already mentioned, was semi-circular in shape, with a finger extending, say one-eighth part of the sun's diameter, directly downward as one looked. Another right limb was shaped much like two horns of an antelope. The greatest length of the carona was in the direction of the eliptic.

Scientific Observations at Shelbyville, Ky.—Important Discoveries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Courier-Journal* has the following special telegrams from Shelbyville, Ky., giving an account of scientific observations made there to-day:

The observations here to-day were very satisfactory, and in many respects gratifying. The following persons comprised the Joint Board of Observation for Shelbyville: Professor JOSEPH WINTON, of Harvard University, in charge of observations of phenomena, assisted by ALBAN CLARK, Professor of Cambridge; Assistant GEO. W. DEAN, of the Coast Survey, in charge of observations of precision, assisted by F. BLAKE, Jr., of the Coast Survey; J. A. WIPPLE, of Boston, assisted by GEO. CLARK, and J. PENDERGAST, had charge of the photographs; Professor G. M. SEARL, of New-York, devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and, during the total phase, was to search for inter-mercurial planets. Sub-Assistant T. H. AGNEW also devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and had charge of the observatory arrangements, being assisted by R. E. SHARROD, of Louisville. The meteorological observations were made by Professor SEYMOUR, of Louisville, and ROBERT LEWIS, of Shelbyville. Among the amateurs present were M BOWDITCH, of Boston, son of the celebrated astronomer.

One of the most important discoveries made by Professor WINLOCK, at the spectroscope, was eleven bright lines in the spectrum of the protuberances of the sun, only five having heretofore been determined. He also observed a shower of meteors between the earth and moon. The party are jubilant over the success. Photographs of the sun were taken at different times during the partial obscuration. The beautiful red flames or solar protuberances were visible to the naked eye. "Baily's Beads," as well as the dark and dismal shadows of the moon sailing away through the air, were noted by a party of amateurs stationed on the top of Shelby College. The sky was perfectly clear and everything seemed to propitiate the success of the observations. There were ten or twelve mounted instruments in use on the occasion, the principal one of which was the Shelbyville College telescope, which was handled by Professor WINLOCK, assisted by ALVAN G. CLARK, of Cambridge, Mass. This is a fine instrument, costing $4,000. It once ranked third in the United States. Arcturus, Vega, Venus and Mercury were visible to the naked eye during the total phase. Mr. SEARLE, whose duty it was to search for intermercurial planets, did not succeed in finding any, reporting nothing fainter than Regulas near the sun. When the sunlight commenced to become dim a large number of citizens rushed to the College grounds, the headquarters of the observers. Some minutes before the total phase the usual phenomena of distraction among birds of the air and cattle occurred. Six minutes before totality a deathly ashen hue overspread the countenances of all present, and for a while the faint hearted were terrified. The scene during the totality was an awful one, and when the sunlight appeared again a shout of exultation went up from the great crowd in the college grounds.

The View in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The solar eclipse commenced in this city precisely at the moment predicted by the astronomers, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the observation reached the maximum, and the sunlight was reduced as in partially cloudy weather. The air was chilly, the wind did not blow as strongly as usual at that time of the day. The sky was cloudless.

A Total Eclipse at Wilmington, N. C.—Stars Shining as at Night.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The weather is clear and pleasant; wind, E. N. E. Thermometer 72.°

The streets and house-tops were crowded with people to witness the eclipse of the sun this evening. The following observations were taken from the top of the Dawson Bank buildings, Washington time being the standard: The time of the greatest obscuration was at 6:6¾ o'clock. The duration of the total phase was one minute thirty seconds. The time of the beginning of the total phase was 6:5. The end of the total phase was 6:6½. The beginning of the eclipse penumbra was 5:5. The end of the eclipse penumbra was 6:54. This was the grandest spectacle ever beheld here. During the total obscuration the stars shone almost as bright as at night. The fowls went to roost three-quarters of hour earlier than usual. Business was almost suspended in the city, so great was the impression produced.

The Appearance in Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The eclipse attracted great attention. At the time of the greatest obscuration—about 5:30 o'clock—gas was lighted, and a deep strange shadow settled down upon the entire city. The atmosphere had a yellowish appearance, and indistinct clouds skirted the Western horizon. Stars were distinctly seen. The mercury fell to 70° at the time of the greatest obscuration.

AN EXTENSIVE LAND SLIDE

Five Acres of Land Near Hudson, N. Y., Sink to a Depth of Eighty Feet.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The town of Stockport, in this county, has been the scene of considerable excitement this past week, on account of a gigantic land slide. The place where the phenomenon occurred is located on the old Post Road, near the confluence of the Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks, about five miles north of the city. It comprises nearly five acres, and was on an elevation above a dry ravine. A hill intervenes between this ravine and the creek on the east and north of a little less than the altitude of that which caved in. The crash took place about 6:30 o'clock last Monday afternoon. The movement was very gradual, and the surface of the earth undulated like the waves of the ocean. No noise was heard until the moving mass struck the base of the intervening hill, when there was a dull, rumbling sound, resembling distant thunder, and a quivering sensation, like a slight shock of earthquake. The earth caved in to a distance of over eighty feet, and the surface, as indicated by trees and fences, moved a distance of over six hundred feet. So gradual was the movement that it occupied about half an hour; and the sight is described, by those who witnessed it, as sublime in the extreme. Among the most marked incidents of the phenomenon is the fact that an oak tree, which stood by the roadside, was moved, with a section of the fence, to the bottom of the ravine, a distance of six hundred feet, and the tree and fence now stand as firm and upright as ever. The weaker trees, such as pine and hemlock, were snapped like pipe-stems; and some trees of this nature, two feet or more in diameter, are doubled and twisted like a wisp of straw. The land is clay, founded on quicksand, with a soil surface of not more than two feet in thickness. It is understood that the quicksand has been gradually washed away from beneath, and passed off into the stream. The copious showers of last Spring left the surface a mere shell, and the dry weather which followed caused this shell to crack and finally fall into the vacuum below. A crevice of several inches in width, fifty feet in length, and deep beyond soundings, has appeared on the land adjoining the sunken portion on the south, and fears are entertained that this tract will soon fall.

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Hoff—Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union League—The Empress of France—Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Dispatches were recently sent from the Navy Department to Rear-Admiral HOFF, commanding our squadron in Cuban waters, ordering him on their receipt, to leave the squadron in charge of the senior officer next in command, and proceed with his flagship, the *Albany*, to Portsmouth, N. H. It is therefore probable that Admiral HOFF will be at home in a few days.

THE NEXT CABINET MEETING.

It is believed here that the most important subject which will engage the attention of the Cabinet Tuesday next, at which time nearly all the members are expected to be present, will have reference to our relations with Spain concerning Cuba, when, it is probable, there will be a full discussion of further instructions to our Minister at Madrid.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which usually convenes in New-York, will meet at the Union League House, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Provisions will be made for the elections in Texas and Mississippi. The delegates from those States have arrived.

THE RUMOR OF A VISIT FROM EUGENIE.

It is understood that in the event of Empress EUGENIE making the tour of this country, the Navy Department will be advised by the commanding officer of the United States Squadron in Europe, in time to make preparations for her reception. The French fleet to convey the Empress across the Atlantic will in that event probably, be escorted by Rear-Admiral RADFORD, in his flagship, the *Franklin*.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, for the week ending to-day, is $113,600.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	$10,000
To the Depository at Chicago	25,000
To the national banks	178,824
The Treasury holds in trust as security for circulation	345,054,900
And as security for public deposits	20,909,500
Mutilated bank notes destroyed during the week	141,200
Total amount burned	15,282,594
Bank currency issued during the week	105,540
Amount outstanding at this date	299,746,751

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The report that Secretary BOUTWELL contemplates an early trip to San Francisco is probably premature, as the Treasury authorities here have no information whatever of such an intention on the part of the Secretary.

The "Cold Spell"—Slight Snow-Storms.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The weather is the coldest in this part of the State experienced at this season for many years, with a slight frost on low lands.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Aug. 7.

There was a slight fall of snow yesterday on Mount Washington, and ice formed during the night.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Snow fell yesterday in the country fifteen miles back of the city.

THE LATE RUFUS L. LORD'S WILL.

Charitable Bequests—The Bulk of $4,000,000 Divided Between Two Brothers.

In the Surrogate's Court during the past week, the will of the late Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, of "The Lord Bond Robbery" notoriety, was admitted to probate. The deceased was a bachelor, and left property valued at over $4,000,000. By the terms of his will, which bears date Sept. 16, 1861, his brothers, GORDON LORD and ELEAZOR LORD, and his sister LYDIA PERKINS, are entitled to legacies of $2,000 each per annum, payable quarterly. He left surviving four brothers, one sister and about seventy relatives in degrees more remote, The nephews and nieces named in the will are about fifty in number, some of whom will receive as much as $10,000 each. The children of his nephews and nieces, six in number, also receive $10,000 each. These legacies have been specially provided for, each legatee's portion being placed in a separate envelope and duly addressed. A legacy of $5,000 is, by the terms of the will, given to St. Luke's Hospital; $5,000 to the American Bible Society, and $10,000 to the New-York Juvenile Asylum. The remainder of his property was bequeathed to DAVID N. and THOMAS LORD, brothers of the deceased.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

VESPERS.

When I have said my quiet say,
When I have sung my little song,
How sweetly, sweetly dies the day
The valley and the hill along;
How sweet the summons "Come away,"
That calls me from the busy throng!

I thought beside the water's flow
Awhile to lie beneath the leaves,
I thought in Autumn's harvest glow
To rest my head upon the sheaves;
But, lo! methinks the day was brief
And cloudy; flower, nor fruit, nor leaf
I bring, and yet accepted, free,
And blest, my Lord, I come to Thee.

What matter now for promise lost
Through blast of Spring or Summer rains!
What matter now for purpose crost,
For broken hopes and wasted pains;
What if the olive little yields,
What if the grape be blighted? Thine
The corn upon a thousand fields,
Upon a thousand hills the vine.

Thou lovest still the poor; oh, blest
In poverty beloved to be!
Less lowly is my choice confess'd,
I love the rich in loving Thee!
My spirit bare before Thee stands,
I bring no gift, I ask no sign,
I come to Thee with empty hands
The surer to be fill'd from Thine!

—*Dora Greenwell.*

THE TRAGEDY OF THE STUDIO.

From Temple Bar for July.

On a fine September evening two English artists, named Wilton and Sandford, strolled through the great ilex avenues leading out of Frascati toward Monte Dragone. They had been in Villeggiatura for some weeks, and were going back to Rome next morning. They walked as far as the Villa Taverna, one of Prince Borghese's country-houses. Gates, doors, and windows were wide open; they heard the tap of hammers and the grating of saws; the house seemed undergoing repairs. The Englishmen went in, and upstairs, unchallenged by two or three workmen whom they met coming down. They walked through several pretty empty rooms, all in confusion; the walls were being freshly painted. They heard the strong, fresh voice of a young man, who was singing in a room or two off; and presently they came on a handsome lad who sat on the ground, and sang, while he painted the lower part of the wall with pretty arabesques of flowers and birds. He stopped his lusty carol for a few moments, while the Signori stood by observing him, but resumed it when they walked away through an open window out upon a stone terrace beyond. While Sandford was intent on the lovely golden glaze of sunset that suffused the fountained garden, Wilton, walking to and fro, happened to look back into the room. Just as he did so, a young girl glided through its doorway, and, coming behind the house-painter, put her hand on his shoulder. He turned his head and started up, joyful surprise brightening all his face. But hers was very sorrowful; tears streamed down it as she fixed her eyes on him, and, holding him by both his hands, poured out a torrent of rapid words. His gay countenance darkened; he flushed, then turned pale, then made a wrathful face, and stamped. And then he spoke in his turn; seemed to implore in vain, for she shook her head despairingly. At last, with a rough and fierce gesture, he pushed her away, seized his jacket, flung it on one shoulder, and hastily left the room. But then the poor girl took her hands from her eyes, which they had covered, and darted after him.

Wilton, who had watched this little pantomime with considerable interest, now found himself addressed by a workman, who begged to inform the Signori that doors and windows were about to be closed for the night; and the two Englishmen walked down stairs again.

On their way back to Frascati they came up with the young couple whom Wilton had observed. Lad and lass walked side by side without speaking on that thick carpet of dead leaves, which muffles all footsteps, in the great avenue whose solemn aisles were then fast darkening.

"What a beautiful, bashful face!" cried Sandford, when they had passed. "Just the model I want for my big picture. No chance of finding such a one in Rome."

Charles Wilton and William Sandford were together in the Roman studio of the latter. Sandford had just received tidings from England of the failure of his father, who had been a provincial banker. He was a widower, and William was his only son. The young man had declined to enter his father's business, and, much to the old man's disappointment, had led but a roving life for some years, painting for pleasure rather than profit, though now and then selling a picture at a fair price when the buyer was not to seek.

"Well, it can't be helped," said he, at last, taking his palette on his thumb; "I must stick to my trade more, and make it keep me, and help the dear old father too. His has kept us both long enough."

"How gallantly you bear it, Sandford," said his friend; "I wish to heaven——"

"So do I, lots of things. Especially that I could first finish my grand allegorical piece here, and then sell it for two or three hundred pounds. You see, I haven't anticipated this smash, and I have anticipated my allowance; so that I have made debts, and now there's nothing coming in to pay them. Once clear, I dare say I could rub on somehow till I get that thousand pound prize for the best British picture which England is always offering her artists, *pour encourager les autres.*"

"Why can't you finish your picture?" said Wilton.

"Because I want modesty. Not the quality, which I am aware is but too largely developed in your talented but diffident Sandford, but a live model for her. I am waiting, like Leonardo da Vinci, for Judas; I search Rome in vain from end to end; all these girls have such audacious presences. Who's there?"

For there was a knock at the studio door.

"Me, Tota, at your service, Signor Guglielmo."

"*Addio*, Tota! I don't want you, my dear."

"But permit, my Signor; I have something you want."

"What, then?"

"Modesty, my Signor."

"I may want it, but alas! you haven't got it, my Tota."

"Ah, but permit, Signor Guglielmo. It is a beautiful little modesty I have for you. Quite new, credit me; you never saw anything like it. Look then——"

As Sandford withdrew the bolt, Tota, pushing open the door, stood on the threshold, and patted the pretty Nanna on the shoulder. The poor child stood beside her with downcast eyes, ashamed and silent.

"*Per Bacco!* the little one of Frascati," cried Sandford, delighted. "As if she came to my wish! I take this as a good omen, Wilton."

Sandford looked at the poor girl, however, with as much pity as admiration. She was evidently entering on a trade not more new than distasteful to her.

"Have you never yet been a model?" inquired he, gently.

She shook her head, not lifting her eyes, and with her foot pushed about the end of a cigar that had been thrown on the brick floor. Tota, ready and voluble, rushed into a history, chiefly fabulous.

"Listen, my dear Signori. Her father and my husband are friends. Both the two are good and industrious workmen; brave people, I assure you, but work is so scarce! Long ago we should have died, Pietro and me—died of hunger, my dear Signori, but a certain noble Englishman who made marble images met me, and said, 'Tota, you are beautiful. Be a model, and earn bread for Pietro and you.' I laughed, for I thought I was ugly, but I did as he advised; and here I am, always at your service, my dear Signori, and I entreat of your goodness to recommend me to all your countrymen, the illustrious English artists who visit our Rome. Now, Antonio (Nanna's father, to serve you) is fallen into great misery, he and the little one here. So I said, send Nanna to Rome with me, Tota; let her do as I do; so pretty as she is, she will earn much, and you will both have to eat. The poor father was unwilling; he is so fond of the child, whose mother is dead. But what must be, must; need has no master—and *eccola!*"

"Do you dislike to be a model?" said Sandford to Nanna.

The poor little country girl raised her childish brown eyes, gave him a frightened glance, and faltered.

"*Ah, si, Signor.*"

"She has never yet tried it," broke in Tota, with a laugh; "how then can she tell? Little stupid, what are you afraid of? I tell you it is a fine trade. Now, only do see the ladies in this picture. *Gesu Maria!* they look handsomer than you and I, and yet I know them all like my ten fingers. That's Carlotta, who is so lean, but you only see her face: and there's Marietta, who is getting quite bald, but she has on a fine crown like the Madonna; there's dirty Giuditta and her baby. *Gesu Maria!* how superb their colors are. Ah, Signor Guglielmo, why did you not paint me also in there? I also look so well in a crown, I assure you; I have been the Queen of Heaven herself before now."

So she ran on.

Nanna's youthful curiosity had somewhat got the better of her shyness, and the grief at her poor little heart. She looked eagerly, though furtively, at Sandford's painting, which appeared so miraculously brilliant to eyes that had seen no pictures but the dim brown canvasses in the Duomo at Frascati.

"This is your first visit to Rome?" asked Wilton.

Tota struck in: "Ah, to be sure it is. She has never before in all her life been in any place but Frascati."

"*Si, si, Tota,*" interrupted the little thing softly, and stopped, blushing.

"*Ma che!*" cried Tota; "don't tell fibs, my daughter. Out of Frascati have you never set foot until now."

"*Ma si, Tota,*" insisted the girl; "have I not been to our Lady of Tears?"

"Oh the baby that you are! Only listen, then, dear Signori. Our Lady of Tears is a shabby old virgin made of wood, stuck up in a wall about four miles from Frascati. The only people that she has got to worship her are some poor miserables that live in a dozen cottages like hogsties thereabout. They can't even afford her a glass front, and because her face is half cracked off by the sun and the wind, they pretend she has cried away her colors; and that's how she has come to be called our Lady of Tears. But only simpletons believe that nonsense. Even those poor wretches themselves are heartily ashamed of their trumpery virgin, and beg *baiocchi* of every stranger who passes that they may buy a new one."

Tota laughed contemptuously to show her experience and knowledge of the world. Poor Nanna hung her head. She and Felice, her lover, the morning of the day that she left Frascati, had made a little pilgrimage to our Lady of Tears. And being only simpletons, these young creatures had taken comfort in the belief that some drops of Autumn, rain which hung on the blurred cheek of the poor image they knelt before, were indeed tears of a divine sympathy and compassion for their humble loves and griefs.

Disheartened by Toto's scornful laugh, the poor child said no more. She let Toto arrange matters with Sandford for her first professional visit to him the next day, and mournfully followed her companion out of the studio—forgetting even to courtesy to the gentleman till reminded by Toto, and not echoing her strong and gay *Addio, Signori, a domani!*

CHAPTER II.

Nanna had been Sandford's model about a fortnight, and the grand allegorical piece approached completion. One day at noon Sandford, on going out of his studio at Via Margutta, found Nanna, who had left him about half an hour before, at the street entrance with a young man. They were conversing eagerly, and Nanna's big innocent eyes sparkled through tears of delight.

"*Ecco mio Felice!*" said she exultantly to Sandford.

"At your service, Signor," added the handsome young fellow, saluting him with a glittering smile.

Sandford had long since heard her little love story from the country girl.

"I congratulate you, my friends," said he. "Are you come to see your sweetheart, Felice, and to spend the day in Rome?"

"Not only this day, but every day, my Signor," replied the lad, laughing outright from sheer glee. "I have obtained excellent engagements in Rome, and I shall be rich enough to marry in some months, if God wills."

"And in the meantime I shall see him every day," cried Nanna, clapping her hands. "Oh, my Signor, what happiness!"

She had reconciled her lover to her present occupation by solemnly assuring him that an artist's model was not necessarily one like Toto; that she would never, not even on pain of her father's curse, hire herself to the nude, which Felice had imagined was an inevitable condition of her calling; and that she would never visit Signor Guglielmo, or any other artist, unaccompanied by some female companion. At present she earned only five pauls a day, having as yet sought no engagement with Sandford, to whom she stood two hours every morning. Her father had come to Rome, and was hanging about, almost always idle, playing at morra and skittles at every street corner with knots of lazy ruffians like himself. He took the whole of her wages, and paid out of it one dollar a week to Tota for his daughter's board and lodging. Although this left him between two and three dollars a week to spend on himself, the lazy vagabond already grumbled, and urged Nanna to seek further employment. She did not dare to tell him that two or three French artists continually waylaid her, and offered lucrative engagements; nor that Signor Carlo, the Englishman she had met, but hardly looked at, on her first visit to Sandford's studio, had for his part marked her but too well, and was for ever running after her with entreaties that she would become his model. But she had ascertained that these propositions were all for the nude, and firmly refused them. Her position in the hands of the dissolute Tota made her refusal sound like mere feigned coyness, so that it by no means freed her from importunities. Neither did she venture to hint at this persecution of Felice, lest it should discompose his present tranquil toleration of her way of life.

At the corner of Via Margutta Sandford was overtaken by Wilton.

"We are both going to Lepre's, I suppose?" said he, and they walked on together.

"I have just met your 'Modesty,'" observed Wilton, presently. "What an obstinate little mule it is! She won't come to me at any price, and she is the very thing I want for my 'Cymon and Iphigenia.'"

"She is a very respectable little thing," said Sanford. "She doesn't mean to go in for the nude."

"Stuff! Why, she lives with old Tota."

"Nevertheless——"

"Oh! pooh, Sandford; it's only a question of time and money, of course, and I would give her anything in reason. I have offered her a silk gown and rings and things. I'm determined to gain my point, and I'll never let her alone till I do; the little innocent is sure to bite at last."

"I wouldn't bother the poor child, Wilton," said Sanford; "and did you see the young fellow with her to-day? He is likely to resent any such overtures; and those lads generally carry something dangerous, which let your wisdom fear."

"So that's her sweetheart? I thought I knew him again. Well, it gives the thing a zest. The idea of being kept out of one's Iphigenia by a disty little snob like that! I shall give the silk gown to Tota, and she'll manage the matter for me."

Sandford said no more. But next morning Nanna came in panting with fright.

"What's the matter?" asked Sandford, looking up from his picture.

She fell on the model stand, and began to cry. Tota, as usual, was voluble enough.

"It's nothing—nothing, my Signor," said she; "only we met the Handsome-Tall (Signor Carlo, I mean), and he was very polite, entreating Nanna once more to come to his studio and be painted. That was all—absolutely all; but she is such a little stupid!"

"But you know.... you know...." sobbed Nanna, covering her face.

"Signor Guglielmo," cried Tota, throwing out her ten fingers, "I wash my hands of this little fool. That which her betters have done she may do. *Ma che!* Who is she? and her poor father in want of bread and breeches, saving your presence, Signor Guglielmo. Let him settle it; I shall just turn her over to him.... It's nothing to me."

Nanna screamed, fell on her knees, and wrung her hands.

"For the love of God, don't tell my father! My Tota! my Tota! have pity on me! He will curse if I disobey him, and he would sell my soul and body for a scudo."

The poor girl was choking with grief and terror. The handsome Tota looked down at her, and no softness came into her fine cruel eyes.

"Then don't disobey him," retorted she.

Nanna gathered herself together, and sat on the floor.

"Perhaps he would kill me," said she, looking up.

"I shouldn't wonder," returned Tota, coolly.

"Ah!" said Nanna, with a piteous smile, "I shouldn't mind that so much; Felice would be sorry, but he would rather I was dead than disgraced."

Sandford pitied the poor girl very much, but saw no way in which he could interfere to help her. And, like most Englishmen, he was easily bored by a scene. It was evident that Nanna, with her disorganized features, reddened eyelids, and agitated nerves, could not perform her part that morning; so he put her five pauls on the table, and, nodding kindly, said "*Addio.*" She took the hint with Italian quickness, kissed his hand humbly, thanked him, and, asking his pardon, walked away. As Tota was following her, making a face half comic, half wrathful, over her shoulder at Sandford, he said, sternly:

"Hearken, Tota; you shall never touch another scudo of mine if you are tempted to persecute that poor child."

She looked at him sharply.

"*Tempted*, Signor!" she said; but he saw that she understood him. He could do no more; he was not rich enough to outbribe Wilton.

Frenchmen and women exercise such a fearful and admirable ingenuity even in their basest intrigues, that treason, stratagem and plot would almost seem the indigenous growth of Gallic brains. Wilton was selfish, unscrupulous, and cursed with that worst weakness of obstinacy, which always pretends to be resolution, and never by any chance persists except in wrongdoing, and which a man does not possess, but is possessed by. But he was a downright Englishman, and the project which was to secure him his Iphigenia could never have originated under the roof of a British skull.

He had lately become intimate with some French art-students in the Villa Medici, and on a certain jovial evening five men concocted a notable scheme which, by its horrible cleverness, was to outwit one simple child.

Poor little, pretty, harmless Nanna! One would have thought her unsuspecting innocence might have touched even those faithless hearts with tender reverence. Possibly Wilton himself, demoralized as he was, would have winced at this wicked plot, had it not been first presented to his mind when its worst side was turned uppermost by drink.

Next day Nanna was at Sandford's studio as usual, with a female acquaintance whom she had begged to accompany her, when Tota excused herself on the plea of an engagement of her own. While the girl was earning her five pauls well by her conscientious and patient taskwork, Wilton was seated in a low winehouse in Trastevere with her father and Tota. They were carrying on a mysterious conversation in an undertone; they looked flushed and excited like three conspirators as they were, half afraid of the naked face of their own guilty purpose.

Antonio was the first to break up the meeting.

"It is agreed, then, Signor Carlo," said he, in a hoarse whisper, and rising from the bench; "but money down .... is it understood, Signor?"

He was a swarthy, ill-looking rascal, and his face at this moment was frightful with a grin half cunning, half nervous.

"Oh, understood, understood!" returned Wilton, hastily, with a disgust that certainly could not be called virtuous, but simply English, and which merely made him long to get out of sight of the fellow as quick as possible.

"Come to my rooms, Tota, at Mezzodi, and it shall be ready for you. *Addio, addio....*" and flinging on the table a paul or two for the reckoning, he darted out of the reeking little den. As he walked rapidly away, the fresh air gave him back his bad courage. "Bah!" said he to himself, "what harm will it do the little fool, after all?"....

On the following morning Nanna visited Sandford's studio for the last time. The grand allegorical piece was at the point of perfection; a purchaser already nibbled at it in the shape of a rich Russian Count, let out on a holiday, and frolicking in the new sensations of liberty and a Roman October.

Nanna came in, gay as a lark, Tota at her shoulder. Her cares and troubles seemed to have passed off like a Spring storm; her charming face was all in a glitter of joy. But she knew how entirely Sandford's thoughts were in his picture; the good little thing immediately took her place, and for the last time went through her daily duty, "gowned in pure white," the sweetest little Modesty imaginable! But when it was accomplished, she skipped down from the model-stand and began to prattle. She poured out a whole heart full of glee, with all the childlike naturalness, and the abundant and graceful gesticulation common to an Italian woman of any age.

"Would Signor Guglielmo excuse her for laughing like a fool? She was so happy—ah! so happy! She who had been—ah! so wretched! But that was all over now, the Madonna be thanked! Would Signor Guglielmo permit her to tell him how it was?"

"Yes," Sandford said; "he was glad to see her merry, and would like to hear in what way her recent fears and troubles had ended so happily." Then she told him.

"Signor Guglielmo, everybody is so good and kind to me! The Handsome-Tall—pardon!—Signor Carlo himself is one of the best of gentlemen.... he whom, only to think of, I almost died with fright, little fool that I was! Last evening he came to Tota's, and spoke like an angel to me.... he did indeed, my Signor Guglielmo. He asked pardon of me, Nanna, who am nothing! He said he was so sorry to have frightened and grieved me, to have made me cry, spoiling my eyes. ....Yes, truly," laughed Nanna, with innocent vanity, "he made me compliments, and said, my 'beautiful eyes!' And more, he asked me to believe him that he would never again, never, urge me to do that which I disliked so much; neither should any one else, for he could prevent it, and would. And when I said I was most afraid of my father, he told me to fear nothing, for he would satisfy him; that I should have enough to do without doing that which I dreaded. Then, Signor Guglielmo, when I thanked him, did this kindest gentleman say to me that he could hardly believe that I forgave him, but if I did so would I prove it? Would I let him paint my face in a picture? Only my face, not all of me, from head to foot, as you have done, Signor Guglielmo! Truly I was ashamed to hear him! So many words about such a trifle, for what is my face to talk about.... *Ma che!* And so I am to sit to him for the first time this very day, after dinner, an hour before Ave Maria. And because his studio window is broken by the hail-storm of two days ago, he is to come to the studio of a friend, a French signor, who lives in the house where Tota and I lodge.. And is it not a happy end of my great trouble, Signor Guglielmo?"

Sandford, a very honest man himself, would probably have seen nothing doubtful about this story had he known Wilton a little less intimately. And after all, he could not lay his finger on any suspicious feature of it, whatever his vague misgivings might be. He therefore kindly congratulated the little model, and, as he did so, happened to glance at the usually voluble Tota, who had sat during the whole time knitting in perfect silence. At this moment she cast on Nanna an odd look, to which Sandford could give no name, but which startled him. Was it amusement, contempt, triumph or pity? Or did it change and flutter in that instant of time between all these hues of expression? But as she caught Sandford's eye, they all vanished from her handsome face, which resumed its usual stolidity.

"Come, then," said she roughly to Nanna, and got up. "Finish chattering to the Signor. I have also plenty to do. Though truly one would think no one had eyes or a face worth looking at but this little Nanna. .... *Per Bacco!* Tota is something too," she ended, with her scornful laugh.

Jealousy appeared to account for Tota's unusual demeanor. Was the feeling real or affected?

"Do not be cross with me, my Tota," cried little Nanna; "here I come."

As she tripped down the five or six flights of stairs that led to the house door, her sweet, shrill voice floated back to Sandford, now clear, now faint, like a bird that flits away warbling from branch to branch.

CHAPTER III.

It is four hours of the night; that is to say, at this time of the year, about 10 o'clock. A man walks swiftly down the Via Sabina, a street neighboring the Piazza di Trevi, and knocks twice at the door of one of the large shabby houses there. The latch clicks, and, entering, he finds his way up the dark stairs. On the landing-place of the second floor waits a woman holding a little hand-lamp, by whose dim light they can barely discern each other's presence. She challenges him in a low voice; in a whisper he answers:

"*La Ninfa Dormiente!*" he opens noiselessly the door of a back room, letting out a sudden glare of light which illumines for a moment the faces of Tota and one of those four French painters who fraternize with Wilton.

They pass in and the door closes on them. Pass in also; it is a strange scene.

A large room, roughly but conveniently fitted up as a painter's studio, and comfortably warmed by a stove. One portion of it is brilliantly lighted by a cluster of lamps that hung from a cross beam of the lofty ceiling. There is a profound silence. Four men, of whom Wilton is one, glance up and nod to the last comer. They are seated in front of a model stand, all intently drawing the same subject.

That subject is a beautiful nude model. A young girl lies in a deep sleep, on the raised platform in the full light of the lamps. The soft and gleaming curves of her perfect body, the sweet flush of slumber on her childish cheek, the clear delicate relievo of her small Greek face are thrown out by a deep red stuff laid over the mattress and pillow which are placed on the model stand, (and by a large dark-colored curtain or screen, disposed behind her. Divested as she is of all covering but her loosened and abundant deep brown locks, all veined with gold where they catch the lamplight on their waves, there is yet about her an exquisite innocence and chastity that seem in themselves to clothe the lovely child.

Poor little Nanna lies there exposed to profane eyes, helpless and unconscious, wrapt in a slumber that is drugged. It is true that those five men regard her with the eyes of earnest artists, not with the insolent stare of profligacy, but not the less have they inflicted a cruel disgrace on that innocent creature. Silently and steadily the five students sit and draw deep into the night. It is long past 12 o'clock when they reluctantly leave off working. Then one of them awakens Tota who is fast asleep on the floor in a dark corner. She gets up and stretches herself; then, crossing the room lazily toward the slumbering girl, wraps about her the dark-red stuff on which she lies, lifts her easily in her strong arms, and carries her out at the door which one of the artists holds wide. He goes up stairs before them with a hand-lamp and the key of Tota's room-door, which he opens to admit the woman and her burden, and returns to his comrades below.

The first *séance* of the Sleeping Nymph is over.

In the morning Nanna awoke feeling strangely sick and heavy. She was dull in spite of herself, and, from no cause that she could discover, was tingling with nervous irritation. However, toward evening she recovered, and next day she was as well as ever. She sat to Wilton every afternoon. He worked at a charming portrait of her, which in its progress so thoroughly instructed him in every line of her gracious head that he was able to devote the night *séances* to making studies of her lovely form. These night *séances* continued to take place about twice a week for a month, and then ceased, their object being accomplished.

Nanna, whose health had been considerably affected by the frequent abuse of opiates, (mixed by Tota in her poor little supper glass of wine and water,) revived almost as soon as they were discontinued; her vigorous constitution quickly throwing off the poison she had imbibed. She was prettier and sweeter than ever, and most dutiously anxious to obtain honest money for her father. Her gratitude had been proportioned to her surprise on finding him quite patient and lenient, while illness had made her often incapable of accepting employment as a model

Winter is past, Carnival is past, Lent is past; Spring has alighted on the seven hills. Not poised a-tiptoe as in the north, chilled and repelled by the ungrateful soil—the messenger of glad tidings runs on beautiful feet right into the heart of gray Rome, and even the sunless alleys wear a faint smile of flowers. Through the solemn ruined world outside, she comes dancing and singing, and it bursts into great laughters of bloom.

On a fine Spring morning numbers of persons of all conditions were flocking to the Villa Medici. It was the first day of the annual exposition of painting and sculpture, done by the French art students who inhabit there. As usual in such exhibitions, there was a favorite picture among the many that worthily covered the walls. And, as usual also, a dense little mob war always in front of it. Outsiders, dodging and peering between and over and under the close-packed heads and shoulders, were aggravated by the comments of critics, and tantalized by the raptures of enthusiasts. Some visitors were satisfied to stroll down the little avenue of brilliant canvasses in the *loggia*, which, closed for the occasion, formed the chief gallery of the exposition. Among these, content to see what he inoffensively might, without indecently shoving noble ladies and gentlemen, was a handsome young artisan—our friend Felice.

He chanced to be employed in renovating the decorations of some rooms in the villa; and during his hour's leave of absence at noon, had followed the throng that came to stare about them. He was gazing on either side with childish wonder and pleasure, when he came on that crowd collected before the special attraction of the hour, all buzzing like a hive, with admiration expressed in a dozen languages. The young workman understood none but his own, nevertheless a phrase continually repeated, "*La Ninfa Dormiente,*" instructed him as to the name of the picture, while such exclamations as "*che bella!*" "*una cosa superba!*" "*bravo bravissimo!*" excited his curiosity. He waited paitently, however, till a sudden loosening, as it were, of the knot of gazers permitted him to insinuate his lithe body into the space. But he had no sooner cast a glance at the popular picture than his brown face turned livid, and he uttered a cry of horror, staring on the fatal object with distended eyes, locked fingers, and lips drawn back from his teeth like a wild beast's. But the next minute he forced his way through those about him whose attention had been attracted by his extraordinary demeanor, and vanished. On his way out he met and horribly frightened one of the villa servants, whose arm he clutched, putting a ghastly face close to his, and hissing:

"*La Ninfa Dormiente!* Who, ten thousand times accursed, painted that picture out of hell?"

The answer was ready enough, and distinctly understood by the young workman. For, during his month's employment at Villa Medici he had become acquainted with the name and person of "Signor Francesco," (François Laforêt,) through frequently seeing him among the other students who played at bowls in the garden there.

It is time to describe this remarkable picture, which was a large one, and certainly the best in that year's exposition.

Although it had a name, being distinguished as "*La Nympe Dormante,*" it was in fact only a beautiful and finished study—the literal portrait, life-size, of a perfectly nude young girl, lying asleep on a bit of dark-red drapery. But none who had seen the pretty model, Nanna Neri, could fail to recognize her on this canvas.

As for Felice, how can I describe those furious passions which filled the poor boy's heart and head with fire, when he discovered the treachery that looked as certain as the disgrace of his dear little sweetheart! It was said that he howled with pain, as he ran through the streets on his headlong, fatal way to Tota's lodging. * * *

Socially Rome is but a big village, and the sad village gossip upon a certain Spring evening all ran on a crime that had been committed at noonday in the Via Sabina. That crime was the murder of a young girl.

The cruel death of that pretty, harmless child, excited great indignation in Rome, where she had become very well known as a favorite and respectable model. Moreover, it soon oozed out that she was the original of Laforêt's "Sleeping Nymph," the crack picture in the French Exposition, and that she had been murdered by the jealous lad with whom she was on the point of marriage. Felice had disappeared.

Wilton and Sandford, and two or three other artists, had gone to Tivoli for a few days, and heard nothing of the catastrophe in Via Sabina till they returned, forty-eight hours afterward. Wilton was a man of nervous temperament; he turned sick and faint when he learned the fatal result of a selfish, unscrupulous trick. I will do him the justice to say he was stricken by remorse, and not by personal fear; although he presently began to perceive that his own life, and the lives of his accomplices, might even then be at the end of Felice's knife. Yet, on reflection, he concluded that at the time he killed poor little Nanna, the lad could know very little of the truth, or he must have been aware of her absolute innocence. How much he was likely to have found out since, Wilton could not tell, and he thought he might as well try to ascertain. He therefore went to see Tota, great as his repugnance was to reënter the house she lived in. Poor Nanna had been buried the day before; and to the painter's guilty fancy that dwelling seemed filled with sepulchral silence. How often, as he climbed to his French crony's *atelier*, had the poor child's joyous warble, far up in the gloomy house, come flickering down those dark stairs like sunshine through some high loophole! The thought of that vivid little flame of life so violently stamped out, and of his own share in the wickedness, made him wince with its sharp sting.

When Tota's door was opened by the woman herself, he sat down just inside her fatal room, deadly sick again. Tota's face was very pale, and at first she seemed struck dumb by some strong emotion. It was probably personal fear, for she had instantly and carefully refastened her door behind Wilton, whose voice she had recognized before she opened to his knock.

When she could speak and he could listen, she bewailed herself with a kind of spasmodic volubility.

"*O Dio mio, Dio mio!*" she began, "who could have thought the boy would find it out? And then that Signor Francesco should expose his accursed picture there! What imprudence, what fatality! And look you, Signor Carlo, we shall all be murdered, all, all, by that possessed of a Felice! ...."

"Has he found out the whole truth, then?" asked Wilton, with effort.

"How can I tell, Signor Carlo! Certainly he knew nothing of it when he came here and killed that poor girl without a word, as she sat and sang at her sewing by the window there. I was within, cooking the *minestra* for dinner, when he knocked, and the miserable child pulled up the latch, and he rushed in. I heard Nanna scream once, but *she* had no time to explain anything. When I came running, he was gone, and she was dead in her blood on the floor yonder. Signor Carlo, I have put my table over the place that I may not fancy I see the thing still. ...."

"Has he been heard of since?" asked Wilton, with a groan.

"I know nothing about it," returned Tota, irritably; never since have I dared to stir across my threshold; however, some one in the house this morning told me that he was seen in Trastevere last night. But this I declare to you, Signor Carlo, there is everything to fear. For Antonio, the father of that unfortunate, has become silly since the thing occurred. He has taken to drinking aquavita, and his brain is burning up, and he talks, talks .... our secrets run through his teeth as through a sieve. And I foresee, therefore, that certainly Felice cannot fail to learn all, sooner or later—to-morrow, to-day, this hour . . . who knows! And then, Signor Carlo, we are all of us no better than dead people. I tell you, I tell you, all our blood will not satisfy him!"

She almost screamed in her excitement, and broke off gasping, with wide eyes of terror. "Are not the police on his track?" said Wilton, presently.

"Police!" repeated Tota, contemptuously, and snapped her fingers. "But," added she, "if I could tell them where to take him asleep they might not be afraid to try. *Ah, per Bacco*, if I only knew!" .... And a savage malice lightened from her great cruel eyes.

CHAPTER IV.

Several of the Roman artists were supping at the apartments of one of them—a German painter who lodged at the Quartier of S. Maria Maggiore. Neither Wilton nor Sandford were of the party. Laforêt was.

Instead of one, two, or three blows, according to the *piano*, there came a continuous knocking at the outer door. This being opened, one Schmidt, an invited guest, whose tardiness had just been noticed, rushed into the midst of the assemblage, and fell breathless on a chair. He was a middle-aged, blond German, and his face, with its pale eyes, looked blue white. He sat staring and Ach-Himmelling for a minute or two, and was then able to speak coherently. Near the house, in a very lonely little street, just as he was passing a *portone* with a dim lamp over it, a man had come suddenly behind him, and a knife had been struck at his heart round his shoulder. He felt himself wounded, and turned instantly on his assailant, when the man, whose cloak hid his face, exclaimed with an oath, "*Uno Sbaglio!*" and vanished. There was a clear moonlight, but the shadows of the tall houses made a mere black chasm of the *vicolo*, and he was lost in it as suddenly as he had emerged. Schmidt, extremely disordered by his sudden encounter with death, scampered as fast as he could to friends and shelter.

They crowded round him, and made him show them his wound. All the light summer clothing he wore had been penetrated, and a little sketch-book with stout covers in his breast pocket was cut clean through—but it had broken the force of the blow, and saved his life. The hurt was nothing.

All agreed that it was a case of jealous husband or lover.

"The fellow mistook thee for his happy rival, old Schmidt," cried a French lad, chuckling.

The next day Wilton, in going through the Piazza di Spagna, met Laforêt, who at once told him of Schmidt's adventure over night. And then the Frenchman composedly affirmed his conviction that the knife had been intended to reach his own heart, and by the assassin of poor Nanna. Schmidt, he argued, was a stranger in Rome, still he was just his own height, and blond also. Moreover, he was almost the only man in Rome at that moment who wore a little gray hat exactly like his own.

"In fine, I have a presentiment, my dear," said the Frenchman, in a cheerful voice. "I am perfectly convinced that little boy will slay me. Bah! it is very excusable, and I don't blame him the least in the world. The poor devil must have suffered horribly when he saw my picture. Naturally, he took the worst for granted. Poor little angel of the Via Sabina! We behaved like rascals in that affair there, my dear; in particular me. Forget not when the boy kills me that I pardon him. But take care of thyself; he may find out the whole truth in detail presently. Adieu, my friend, come and sup with me at the Falcone this evening—that is to say, if Nemesis spares me until after supper. *Au revoir.*"

Laforêt turned on his heel, and strolled across the piazza, up and down which they had been walking, toward the Pincian steps, humming free-and-easy *chansons*.

Wilton went to keep his appointment with Laforêt toward 8 o'clock.

He came at the corner of a square, upon a group of girls dancing the *saltarello*, flying and circling and bounding, with arms akimbo, to the quick, jingling tambourine that one of them tossed and thrummed. The usual knot of idle fellows lazily watched them, and even a priest or two, on their way to church, paused on the skirt of the little crowd.

Wilton was out of tune with mirth, and turned into a very unfrequented *vicolo*, by which he could get to the Falcone. It was overshadowed on either hand, all the way down, by the blank backs of tall gray houses, or by lofty dead walls. Wilton was rather near-sighted, but almost as soon as he entered the empty little street he saw that something or some one lay under the high wall about half way down it. A man asleep? . . . yes; then no peasant, by the clothes. Clothes! . . . . Wilton gave a shout of terror and ran. He ran and stopped and saw . . . . It was too true. The clothes were the clothes of Laforêt, and the face was the dreadful fixed face of the murdered Frenchman. Nemesis had not spared him till after supper. He lay on his back in the darkening alley, stone dead; there was only a little mark on the breast of his light Summer waistcoat, only a very little mark:

> "Not so big as a well, or so wide as a church door, but it will serve, it will serve."

Wilton found himself muttering those words under his breath, half crazed by the shock and the horror, half conscious that his reason was in danger. He tried in vain to move, and stood there staring down on the young Frenchman's dead face, that seemed to stare back with wide blank eyes. It was quite dusk even in the open piazza when he staggered out of the *vicolo* at last, and told the first persons whom he met what he had found there.

Now, at last, stimulated by a second murder, authority became preternaturally active. Moreover, the Master of France and Italy had not then even affected to deprive Sua Santità of his martial countenance. And while the Art College in Villa Medici bewailed its murdered graduate and yelled for justice, the city swarmed with Gallic fighting-cocks, spurred and crowing vengeance.

In the forenoon of the day after Laforêt's murder, as soon as Sandford heard of it, he went to Wilton's studio, and found him in a pitiable state of nervous excitement. And then at last he threw himself on the friendly sympathy of his old chum, and told him the whole fatal story of the Sleeping Nymph. Kindly Sandford being asked for bread could not stone him with hard truths, or kick a man that was down with the pitiless foot of a Job's comforter. But he strongly urged him to quit Rome at once, for he believed that until Felice was in prison, any hour might put forth a new red blossom of murder.

But Wilson did not much like this counsel, partly because he thought it looked pusillanimous to follow it; and Sandford left him half sobbing, but obstinate, resolved to stay and, as he expressed it, "take his chance, and let his death expiate."

Sandford went from him to Tota, anxious to hear anything that the woman might have to impart. She was in a paroxysm of bodily terror that had stripped her of all her impudence, and left her without a rag of lying to cover her iniquity. Her teeth chattered, and her face was convulsed, while she told Sandford that Felice knew everything, everything. She dared not to leave the house herself; but certain friends of hers watched Antonio for her, and this morning had brought fatal tidings. Felice, brutalized by crime and quite reckless, had come openly the night before, straight, probably, from Laforêt's murder, in a low aquavita shop, where Antonio sat amid the scum of Roman scoundrelism. Felice's apparition had roused the wretched creature, reduced to imbecility by constant drunkenness; and, first with feeble fury, next with maudlin tears, he had upbraided the murderer of his child. And then, too sunk in idiotcy to remember, or combine, or foresee, he had driveled out the whole shameful truth, bit by bit, incoherently, yet intelligibly enough. Plot, plotters, names, the bargain, poor little Nanna's perfect innocence—all! The miserable young fellow, almost raving mad, would have flung himself at Antonio, had not half a dozen of the ruffians present choked him off. He had then, baffled for the moment, rushed out of the den, and once more disappeared. Such was Tota's ominous report.

That night Sandford again met Wilton at a friend's rooms, and from a feeling of uneasiness he could not control, went away at the same time, in order to accompany him home. Wilton lived in Via Sistina, and the shortest road was over the Pician steps. Both men were very thoughtful, and walked, without speaking a word, through the sweet, balmy moonlight. All of a sudden, half way up the steps, a strange voice broke the silence; . . . at the same instant Wilton cried out "I am struck!" . . . . and grappled with a man who seemed to have started out of the black shadow of an angle in the stairs. Wilton, apparently quite forgetting his theory of expiation, managed, although wounded, to wrench the knife out of the fellow's grip, and to fling it away. Then his strength failed, and his hold loosened; but Sandford drove his fist, English fashion, at the assassin, who went down on the stone steps with a thud, and lay motionless. It needed not the bright moonlight that shone on the haggard face to identify Felice, nor the fierce whisper that had sped his knife, "*un altro per la Ninfa Dormiente!*"

Sandford thought it best to shout for help, as it was probable that the Police were on the alert; but a party of French students, who chanced to be strolling on the Pincian, came running down the steps when he called. The story of the drugged model had leaked out since Laforêt's death; but the moral sense of Villa Medici was by no means so strong as its spirit of *confrérie*. No sooner had they realized that the assassin of their murdered comrade lay there helpless, and granted to their vengeance, than these Frenchmen vented their savage exultation in a wild yell! They howled like wolves hungry for their prey, and would have flung the senseless wretch over the balustrade but for the Englishmen. For Wilton even tried to interfere, though a mist was before his eyes, and he leaned sick and faint against the wall But Sandford alone was determined and chivalrous enough to protect the piteous emaciated body, and stood over it with a stern "*c'est honteux, Messieurs.*" It was only for a few minutes; by that time a strong body of the valiant Police had ventured up the steps, and the Frenchmen were obliged to resign Felice, just as he opened his dazed eyes, into the hands of the law. . . . He broke prison in less than a week—dying quietly of physical and moral exhaustion.

Wilton left Rome as soon as his wound permitted, and will certainly never go back, if he can help it.

THE OLYMPIAN RELIGION.—During twelve or fourteen hundred years, it was the religion of the most thoughtful, the most fruitful, the most energetic portions of the human family. It yielded to Christianity alone; and to the Church it yielded with reluctance, summoning up strength in its extreme old age, and only giving way after an intellectual as well as a civil battle, obstinately fought, and lasting for generations. For the greater part of a century after the fall of Constantinople, in the chief centres of a Christian civilization in many respects degenerated, and an ecclesiastical power too little faithful to its trust, Greek letters and Greek thought once again asserted their strength over the most cultivated minds of Italy, in a manner which testified to the force, and to the magic charm, with which they were imperishably endowed. Even within what may be called our own time, the Olympian religion has exercised a fascination altogether extraordinary over the mind of Goethe, who must be regarded as standing in the very first rank of the great minds of the last century. The Olympian religion, however, owes perhaps as large a share of its triumphs to its depraved accommodations as to its excellences. Yet an instrument so durable, potent and elastic, must certainly have had a purpose to serve. Let us consider for a moment what it may have been. We have seen how closely and in how many ways it bound humanity and deity together. As regarded matter of duty and virtue, not to speak of that highest form of virtue which is called holiness, this union was effected mainly by lowering the divine element. But as regarded all other functions of our nature, outside the domain of the life to God-ward, all those functions which are summed up in what Saint Paul calls the flesh and the mind, the psychic and the bodily life, the tendency of the system was to exalt the human element, by proposing a model of beauty, strength and wisdom, in all their combinations, so elevated that the effort to attain them required a continual upward strain. It made divinity attainable, and thus it effectually directed the thought and aim of man

Along the line of limitless desires.

Such a scheme of religion, thought failing grossly in the government of the passions, and in upholding the standard of moral duties, tended powerfully to produce a lofty self-respect, and a large, free and varied conception of humanity. It incorporated itself in schemes of notable discipline for mind and body, indeed of a lifelong education; and these habits of mind and action had their marked results (to omit any other greatnesses) in a philosophy, literature and art, which remain to this day unrivaled or unsurpassed. The sacred fire, indeed, that was to touch the mind and heart of man from above, was in preparation elsewhere. Within the shelter of the hills that stand about Jerusalem, the great Archetype of the spiritual excellence and purification of man was to be produced and matured. But a body, as it were, was to be made ready for this angelic soul. And as when some splendid edifice is to be reared, its diversified materials are brought from this quarter and from that, according as nature and man favor their production, so did the wisdom of God, with slow but ever sure device, cause to ripen amid the several races best adapted for the work, the several component parts of the noble fabric of a Christian manhood and a Christian civilization. "The kings of Tharsis and of the isles shall give presents: the kings of Arabia and Saba shall bring gifts." Every worker was, with or without his knowledge and his will, to contribute to the work. And among them an appropriate part was thus assigned both to the Greek people, and to what I have termed the Olympian region.—*Gladstone's Juventus Mundi.*

JUNIUS.—Some very interesting additions have lately been made to the manuscript department of the British Museum. Among the most noticeable are a number of private letters of the author of the "Junius" letters addressed to WOODFALL, the publisher of the *Morning Advertiser*, in one of which Junius reflects on the danger of discovery, and alters the place for receiving letters to the Somerset Coffee-house. In the same letter he promises that WOODFALL shall in due time be made acquainted with him, and he encloses some sheets of the first edition of the collected letters corrected in MS. by himself; as well as the draft of a letter signed Junius, addressed to DAVID GARRICK. No date is attached to this letter to WOODFALL, but it is supposed to have been written about November, 1771. The handwriting is excellent, and evidently disguised. A holographic letter of SIR PHILIP FRANCIS to the Earl of BUCHAN, placed side by side with a few sheets of the above, in a show case, enables those who believe him to have been the author of the Junius letters to compare the two handwritings, and, though it is difficult to believe that the scrawling pen of FRANCIS could ever have traced the cramped writing of Junius, there certainly exists a curious similarity in the formation of some of the more marked letters that occur in both. Productions of a still more modern date, but of great interest, are a collection of manuscript documents made by the late FRANCIS PLACE, of Westminster, relating to the history of political and trades' unions, the manners, morals, and general social condition of England, together with papers relating to the celebrated Westminster election of 1818. Two additional leaves have also been added to the eleven already in the Museum, of a very richly illuminated genealogical work on vellum, designed to show the descent and alliances of the royal houses of Spain and Portugal, from the earliest period to the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is supposed to have been executed by SIMON BENICHIUS and other Flemish artists for the Infante Don FERNANDO, third son of EMMANUEL, King of Portugal. Another work worthy of notice is the volume of English ballads and romances from which Bishop PERCY selected the poems, published under the title of "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," written about the middle of the seventeenth century. A curious letter from SIR WALTER SCOTT to MR. SLADE, disclaiming the authorship of the Waverley Novels, and dated 1821, has also lately been bequeathed to the trustees of the Museum by the late MR. FELIX SLADE.—*London Globe.*

RELICS.

What is this the writer said?
The ink is pale! the paper rotten!
Loving vows!—how soon forgotten!
And the fickle writer? Dead!—
Shall I keep the record? No!
Let the broken promise go.

Look again! the waving tress,
Severed in the days of old
From a spendthrift wealth of gold,
With a loving, sweet caress.
Shall I keep the record? Nay!
All the gold has turned to gray.

See! the face was bright and kindly!
Or the picture of her youth
Fails, like her, to show a truth.
Or, perchance, I loved too blindly.
Do I need such record? No!
I *remember!*—let it go.

This recalls the great blue eyes,
Brimmed with laughter—dimmed with tears,
As alternate hopes and fears
In the infant bosom rise.
Burn it!—what have I to do
With a poor dead baby's shoe.

See what once were blushing roses!
Withered—never to revive!
She who gave no more can give;
And so—that foolish record closes.
A faded leaf—a scent of earth
Is all the treasure now is worth.

What here—so heavy—chill and worn?
Is this what I have known to rise
Responsive to the ecstacies,—
Once full of love, now full of scorn!
Let that go, too! I have no part
In a so cold and weary heart!

—*Once a Week.*

ARMS AND ARMOR IN THE TIME OF THE CRUSADES.—When the barons and knights of the West went to Syria under the banner of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, (A. D. 1189 to 1199,) and under that of LOUIS IX. (A. D. 1226 to 1270) to Egypt, to those regions which were so different from their own native lands, they had to encounter warriors whose armor and arms and system of warfare were alike strange and new to them. It will not be devoid of interest for us to compare those renowned combatants, and to observe in what more prominent and important particulars they differed from one another in their military appointments. This difference may be concisely summed up in two words, "heavy and light." The Crusaders were heavy cavalry, the Saracens were light cavalry. The soldiers of the West formed in a solid line for the charge; and they were well prepared to deliver terrible thrusts with stout lances, and to strike crushing blows with ponderous and strong maces and swords. The soldiers of the East were equipped for active and swift movement, and for rapid manœuvres; they were masters of fence with the light keen-edged scimitar, and were well skilled in handling the bow and arrow, add in darting with sure aim the sharp *jerrid* or slender javelin. The Saracen chiefs wore armor of ring or chain-mail, admirably wrought, strong, and capable of great resistance, yet light and flexible, and in every respect very greatly superior to the more massive and cumbersome personal equipment which the Crusaders carried with them to the first crusade. This oriental mail, also, was richly and delicately adorned with gilding, but had no additional defences of plates attached to it. The headpiece, in like manner, was light, and afforded a remarkable contrast to the Western heaume; it was gilt and damascened with gold, with a far higher art than was then known among the armorers of the West. This casque, which was made of iron, was globular in form, or somewhat pointed at the crown; it was provided with a nasal, which was prolonged until it rose above the crown of the headpiece, where it expanded to receive a plume. The shield was small in size, round, boldly convex, and with an umbe, or boss, which projected and ended in a point. The offensive weapons were the dart, the scimitar, the dagger, the bow and arrow; and, after the first crusade, to them the lance was added. The inferior soldiers of the Saracens were for the most part archers. The knights of the West, well padded as they were, armed in mail and plate, and fastened to their saddles by the weight of their helms and of their double and triple armor, armed with long and strong lances, and mounted on immense Norman and Flemish horses, when formed in their long, well-dressed and serried line, brought to bear upon their opponents a weight and a pressure thatat the first proved to be irresistible. Thus, in the earliest engagement, the Saracens were almost invariably broken and discomfited. But, when they had acquired some experience of their invaders the Saracens were not long in recovering all the advantages which, for a while, had been in abeyance. It was not possible for them to be unconscious of the fact that in their climate theirs was the superior equipment, and the more advantageous system of warfare. So they returned, undismayed, to a conflict which for the moment had appeared to be almost hopeless. Lighter and more alert than the Crusaders, they rushed now on one flank of their massive battalions, and now on the other; as their opponents stood firm, yet almost powerless, they would sweep round them like a whirlwind; or, if at any point they met with even a severe repulse, they returned speedily to the attack, with fresh vigor and in increased numbers. And they were brave warriors, those dexterous and indefatigable horsemen. They would beat down the levelled lances with their scimitars; and, while the knights, compelled to use their swords, were with difficulty bringing those weapons into play, the quick-eyed Saracens sought and found weak points where they might drive home their finely-tempered blades. And, again, comparatively trifling obstacles, such as might naturally arise from the nature of the ground whereon they fought, would check, and perhaps completely paralyze, the otherwise resistless charge of the heavy cavalry, (it was the old story of the phalanx repeating itself,) and would expose them to be sifted by the Saracens with showers of arrows, and with the tremendous Greek fire. This Greek fire was the terror of the Crusaders. "Every time," says JOINVILLE, "that the good King (the French Crusader Prince) heard them projecting this fire, which when in the air was attended with a loud roar, he would throw himself prostrate on the ground, and, with uplifted hands, he would vehemently implore for himself and his army the Divine protection against so tremendous an engine of destruction."—*Boutell's Arms and Armor of Antiquity and the Middle Ages.*

MASONIC MYSTERIES.—There is a smart controversy going on just now among the Free Masons in England. A worthy brother, having spent several years in Australia, has returned, announcing as the fruit of his sojourn the discovery of various ancient mysteries. The Babylonian and Greek astronomy are pronounced to have been organized by Free Masons, and the Assyrian monuments in the British Museum to be nothing but illustrations of the same great fact. The discoverer, of course, has not been without the countenance of some of the more ignorant, if met by the contempt of the better informed. Some of the Masons are, however, very indignant at the attempt to represent that the key of cuneiform and hieroglyphic literature should be claimed to have been picked up by chance and hidden away as a Masonic secret; and they call on the inventor to publish his contribution, if he have any, to the stores of general knowledge, as they want no covert possession of it.—*Athenæum.*

HAZLITT'S ADMIRATION FOR NAPOLEON.—The defeat of BONAPARTE at Waterloo had an extraordinary effect on WILLIAM HAZLITT, his great admirer; this it may be well here to chronicle, as it will help some to a knowledge of the author, and is some key to the animosity of *Blackwood*, the *Quarterly*, and other reviews, and to the abuse so unsparingly lavished on the essayist. One critic went so far as to call him "the pimpled HAZLITT," which epithet, as it insinuated drunkenness and a bloated face, while the victim possessed a clear complexion and was a water drinker, was accepted by the literary world, and continually reiterated. "When first I met HAZLITT in 1815," wrote TALFOURD, "he was *staggering* under the blow of Waterloo. The reappearance of his imperial idol on the coast of France and his triumphant march through France had excited his sympathy to the utmost pitch, and though sturdily English in feeling, he could scarcely forgive the valor of the conquerors; and bitterly resented the captivity of the Emperor at St. Helena as if he had sustained a personal wrong. On this subject only he was 'eaten up with passion;' on all others he was the fairest and most candid of reasoners. His countenance was then handsome, but marked by a painful expression; his black hair, which had curled stiffly over his temples, had scarcely received its first tints of gray; his gait was awkward, his dress was neglected; and in the company of strangers his bashfulness was almost painful; but when in the society of LAMB, and one or two others, he talked on his favorite themes of old English books, or old Italian pictures, no one's conversation could be more delightful.

THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS.—The study of the classics is less to be regarded as an exercise of the intellect than as a "discipline of humanity." The peculiar advantage of this mode of education consists not so much in strengthening the understanding as in softening and refining the tastes. It gives men liberal views; it accustoms the mind to take an interest in things foreign to itself; to love virtue for its own sake; to prefer fame to life, and glory to riches; and to fix our thoughts on the remote and permanent, instead of narrow and fleeting objects. It teaches us to believe that there is something really great and excellent in the world, surviving all the shocks of accident and the fluctuations of opinion, and raises us above that low and servile fear which bows only to present power and upstart authority. Rome and Athens filled a place in the history of mankind which can never be occupied again. They were two cities set on a hill, which could not be hid; all eyes have seen them, and their light shines like a mighty sea-mark into the abyss of time.

> "Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
> Above the reach of sacrilegious hands;
> Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
> Destructive war, and all-involving age.
> Hail, bards triumphant, born in happier days,
> Immortal heirs of universal praise!
> Whose honors with increase of ages grow,
> As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow!"

It is this feeling, more than anything else, which produces a marked difference between the study of the ancient and modern languages, and which, from the weight and importance of the consequences attached to the former, stamps every word with a monumental fairness. By conversing with the "mighty dead," we imbibe sentiment with knowledge. We become strongly attached to those who can no longer either hurt or serve us, except through the influence which they exert over the mind. We feel the presence of that power which gives immortality to human thoughts and actions, and catch the flame of enthusiasm from all nations and ages.

It is hard to find in minds otherwise formed, either a real love of excellence or a belief that any excellence exists superior to their own. Everything is brought down to the vulgar level of their own ideas and pursuits. Persons without education certainly do not want either acuteness or strength of mind in what concerns themselves, or in things immediately within their observation; but they have no power of abstraction, no general standard of taste, or scale of opinion. They see their objects always near, and never in the horizon. Hence arises that egotism which has been remarked as the characteristic of self-taught men, and which degenerates into obstinate prejudice or petulant fickleness of opinion, according to the natural sluggishness or activity of their minds. For they either become blindly bigoted to the first opinions they have struck out for themselves, and inaccessible to conviction; or else (the dupes of their own vanity and shrewdness) are everlasting converts to every crude suggestion that presents itself, and the last opinion is always the true one. Each successive discovery flashes upon them with equal light and evidence, and every new fact overturns their whole system. It is among this class of persons, whose ideas never extend beyond the feeling of the moment, that we find partisans, who are very honest men, with a total want of principle, and who unite the most hardened effrontery and intolerance of opinion to endless inconsistency and self-contradiction.

A celebrated political writer of the present day, who is a great enemy to classical education, is a remarkable instance of what can and what cannot be done without it.

It has been attempted of late to set up a distinction between the education of words, and the education of things, and to give the preference in all cases to the latter. But in the first place, the knowledge of things, or of the realities of life, is not easily to be taught except by things themselves, and, even if it were, is not so absolutely indispensable as it has been supposed. "The world is too much with us, early and late;" and the fine dream of our youth is best prolonged among the visionary objects of antiquity. We owe many of our most amiable delusions, and some of our superiority, to the grossness of mere physical existence, to the strength of our associations with words. Language, if it throws a vail over our ideas, adds a softness and refinement to them, like that which the atmosphere gives to naked objects. There can be no true elegance without taste in style.—*Hazlitt.*

JAPANESE HUNTERS.—As far as appearance goes, there is hardly an animal to be found in Japan for which you would care to advance much beyond twenty pounds at any fair at home; but as regards their power of crossing this particular kind of country, their looks certainly belie them. As a rule they are misshapen brutes, with few good points about them; but they will carry any amount of weight, and seldom make a mistake at their jumps. Indeed, with a heavy man on their back, and out of deep ground, they will reach the top of a bank that you would hardly care to put a weight-carrying hunter at. Moreover—and this goes a long way to ease the mind of a poor man riding his own horse—they never hurt themselves at all seriously, a broken back or limb being a thing quite unheard of. It may truly be said of them that, "though rum 'uns to look at, they are devils to go." They have a curious way of getting down their drops. Except when going at a great pace—as, for instance, in a steeple chase, when they will fly off the top, and keep their feet in a most wonderful manner—they usually dwell a moment, then, putting all four feet together, and tucking their hind quarters well under them, slide half-way down, and jump the rest. In your first experience of this style of thing, you feel an almost irresistible inclination to leave your saddle and take a plunge over your horse's head, in which case you would stand a very good chance of being jumped upon. This kind of acrobatic feat we have seen performed with great success on more than one occasion.—*Our Life in Japan, by R. Mounteney Jephson and Edward Pennell Elmhirst.*

A WONDERFUL INSECT.—The scavenger beetle is one of the most useful of all insects, as it really performs the duties indicated by its name. In hot climates they abound in many villages, which are always sweet and clean, and very unlike those that have to trust to the cleanliness of the natives. No sooner are any pieces of offal or excrement dropped than, attracted by the scent, the scavengers are heard humming along as fast as their wings will carry them. They roll away the droppings of cattle at once in round pieces, often as large as billiard balls; and when they reach a place fitted by its softness for the deposit of their eggs and the safety of their young, they dig the soil out from beneath the ball till they have quite let it down and covered it. They then lay their eggs within the mass. While the young grubs are growing they devour the inside of the ball before coming above ground to begin the world for themselves. The beetles, with their gigantic balls, look like Atlas with the world on his back; only they go backward, with their heads down, and push with their hind legs, as if a boy should roll a snowball with his legs while standing on his head. Dead birds, lizzards, and all sorts of unpleasant things are thus got rid of and made useful to the young of this important little beetle.—*World of Wonders.*

CHRISTENDOM.—Except Turkey, all Europe is nominally Christian, as it was in the fourteenth century; but not only are the believers in the explicit divinity of Christ divided upon other matters, and so split up into sects that it becomes difficult to put any clear meaning at all into the word Christian; for, besides, there are those who believe in various ways in the divinity of Christ's mission, and who, while they take, with more or less reserve, the name of Christians, do not acknowledge the authority of Christ himself as final, much less the infallible authenticity of the received records of what he said and did. To these must be added, in every country in Europe, millions of people upon whom the name of Christian sits like a loose garment—with no particular consciousness on the part of the wearer, who is perfectly ready to dispense with it for a *quid pro quo.* But we must enlarge our boundary yet further still. There is America, the majority of which is nominally Christian; there is a large part of Australia, which is nominally Christian; and nearly the whole world is dotted with nominally Christian settlements. To these considerations must be added the fact that there are millions of highly-cultivated, well-conducted unbelievers, who live side by side with the believers, in Europe and America, and are almost wholly assimilated to them in their general conduct. Under the pressure of crowds, shibboleths are forgotten, or they are no longer exacted, because in civilized society every man, Christian or not, finds it absolutely essential to his interest and the continuance of common intercourse to ask few questions, and to take nothing for granted in others but honesty and good will.—*Chaucer's England, by Matthew Browne.*

A NIGHT IN THE TEMPLE OF IPSAMBUL.—We slept in the innermost adytum—a small square sanctuary crowded with sculpture, having a rough-hewn altar growing from the live rock in the midst, and four carved statues of life size, seated on thrones behind, facing the door. Two beds were laid for us on a thick carpet spread on the sand. The Professor soon drifted off into the land of sleep. He needed no rocking. For me, neither poppy nor mandragora distilled their Lethean dews. Long time I tumbled and tossed feverishly, vainly wooing the lull of thought that never came. Then half-dreamy slumber-clouds swept over me, gapped with intervals of weary consciousness. All at once I fancied I saw a pale light playing on the face of one of the statues behind the altar. "It is the will-o'-the-wisps dancing," I dreamed; and then, with that odd kind of reasoning that one perpetrates in dreams, I reckoned on the possibility of those serene and dignified deities descending from their thrones to take part in the revel. It struck me as incongruous, rather, that *ignes fatui* should come gadding into the temples to flirt with the gods. But then we were in Egypt, I remembered, and customs—. Whatever air-built fantasies my tired brain was thus weaving, there could be no mistake about the light. I saw it creeping over the placid lips of Anum Ra, and falling behind him on the painted glory of a cherubim's wing on the wall. Uneasy consciousness of this woke me fairly. What could it be? I listened; but no sound save the slumbering Professor's measured music stirred the deep silence of that ancient sanctuary. I rose rather nervously, felt in my coat for a candle, and struck a light. Somehow my foot stumbled over the altar, and laid me prostrate on the floor. For a moment the match flickered, then went out; I was again in darkness. Much ruffled in spirit and temper, I picked myself up, and at that instant, turning to feel for my bed, the pale ray which had puzzled me fell full in my face. It was the moon. The moon! how came she in hither? Looking outward I saw her silvery light glinting through the whole vista of temple. A glimmer on the columns of the inner courts, a sheen running along the salient sculptures of gallery, door-post, lintel, osiride—on all, in fact, that lay in the track of that rippling waveline of light; and beyond, framed in the dark sand-choked porch, a small patch of deep pure sky islanding a full-orbed moon. Thus gradually I came to understand how a gleam from without would penetrate through intervening halls and transepts, and reach to this inner chamber where the gods sat in state. Probably the architect had ordered it so. Probably he had arranged angle and gradient so that, on certain days of the year, the sun should for a minute or two shine on the faces of that assembled conclave. The moon likewise every month. For the sun god and the moon god sat there; and proud Pharaoh too, mantled as a deity, and emblazoned with his full-sounding legends, "Descendant of the sun, lord of Egypt," sat cosily sheltered in their illustrious companionship.—*Leisure Hour.*

THE HEAT OF THE MOON.—Lord ROSSE has been measuring the heat that comes to us from the moon. Using one of his great reflecting telescopes as a burning mirror, he has condensed the moon's rays upon one of the most delicate of heat-gaugers—a thermopile. Without being able to determine by what fraction of a Fahrenheit's degree the lunar warmth increases the temperature of the terrestrial atmosphere, he has found, as an approximation, that the radiation from the moon is about the ninety-thousandth part of that from the sun. He conceives that the variation of heat from one satellite follows the same law as that of its light; *i. e.*, that we have most warmth from the full moon, and least from the nearly new. By comparison with a terrestrial source of heat, Lord ROSSE estimates the actual temperature of the moon's surface at lunar mid-day to be about 500° Fahrenheit. This scorching results from the slow rotation of the moon, which makes its day equal to our month, and from the absence of any atmosphere to screen the lunar world. Years ago Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, who has more than once proved himself a prophet by his sagacious inferences, remarked that "the surface of the full moon exposed to us must necessarily be very much heated, possibly to a degree much exceeding that of boiling water." FONTENELLE and his followers to the contrary notwithstanding, the moon can be no place for living beings, unless they are salamanders.—*Once a Week.*

CURIOUS ITEMS.—It is well known that the advertisement, as such, is a comparatively modern idea, and that nothing of the kind was in vogue in the days of the Tudors. The earliest known specimen is but little more than two hundred years old, being that of "Threnodia Gratulatoria," an heroic poem, published in 1652. But within little more than half a century, we find the *Tatler*, in 1709, appealing to the fair sex in such a notice as the following:

> "Any ladies who have any particular stories of their acquaintance which they are willing privately to make public, may send 'em by post to ISAAC BICKERSTAAFE, Esq., inclosed to Mr. JOHN MORPHEN, near Stationers' Hall."

It is clear from this that "women's thoughts about women" were deemed to be as generally malicious then as they are now; or else we suppose that Mr. BICKERSTAFFE would scarcely have wasted his time or his money on such an appeal. And it is obvious to remark that the idea of "privately making a thing public" is strongly suggestive of the writer's pedigree being Hibernia. The following notification, however, which bears date some twelve years later, shows that the race of the Amazons was not extinct at that time in the neighborhood of London:

> "Challenge. I, ELIZABETH WILKINSON, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with HANNAH HIGHFIELD, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me on the stage, and box me for three guineas a side, each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money lose the battle."

Our readers may be possibly as puzzled as we were at first, as to the meaning of this precaution, which required the female combatants to carry half crowns in their hands. But a learned antiquarian friend has solved the riddle for us. He says that it was an ingenious device, in order to prevent the belligerent ladies from using their nails!—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

How to Bathe.

DR. FITZGERALD sends the following directions for the use of bathers to the *London Telegraph:*

1. Do not bathe immediately after a full meal; the best time for bathing is midway between breakfast and luncheon.

2. Do not bathe fasting; if a bath be taken early in the morning a piece of bread and butter, or a biscuit, should be eaten from half an hour to an hour beforehand, with a cup of milk.

3. The most common error is the fear of entering the water while the body is hot; it is far better to plunge boldly in while warm than to "wait to cool," as at no time is a person so ill-calculated to bear the shock of cold water as when cooled by the evaporation of the perspiration. Do not, however, take violent exercise before bathing so as to induce perspiration, but enter the water with the body in a moderate glow.

4. Do not remain long in the water; from two to five minutes is sufficient for an invalid. When the water is very cold, one or two rapid plunges only should be taken, and then the body should be briskly rubbed with a dry towel. A cold bath is never beneficial unless the whole surface is in a glow on leaving the water.

5. Do not bathe except under medical advice.

6. Do not bathe more than once a day.

7. Do not walk into the water, but plunge in head foremost; if this be not feasible, thoroughly wet the head and face first.

8. On leaving the water wrap a dry towel round the head; this serves not only to dry the hair, but prevents headache.

9. Cramp is not nearly so common a cause of fatal accidents as apoplexy, epilepsy, &c., which are frequently induced by neglect of these rules. Should cramp come on, endeavor to kick the limb out vigorously, regardless of the pain; should it persist, paddle quietly with one hand, or float on the back, rubbing the affected leg with the other hand. Do not lose presence of mind; remember, no human body will sink while air remains in the lungs; frantic struggles exhaust the strength and allow water to enter the mouth and lungs. Throw the head well back till the chin points upwards, and remain quiescent; the legs then come to the surface, and the body will float for an indefinite time.

LA MODE.

The Latest Fashionable Novelties of Dress.

Paris Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The mode, so far as aught approaching novelty in the way of robes is concerned, seems to have arrived at a positive deadlock. "Paniers" are still "de rigueur," and a few more flounces and bows have been added to the jupes, and this is about all. The late eighteenth-century costumes have been utterly used up, and there are indications of our modistes going back some few years earlier for what is styled their "creations"—to those loose flowing garments in which WATTEAU robed, not his shepherdesses, of whom one is heartily tired, but his "grandes dames" who take part in his fêtes champêtres and assemblées galentes. One little novelty of the hour, due of course to the heat of the weather, is the low, square-cut, or heart or crescent shaped sleeveless bodice for toilettes de promenade, which, worn with a black lace or net chemisette, with long tight-fitting sleeves, naturally shows off a graceful arm and well-shaped bust to perfection.

Bonnets are, of course, worn on occasions of ceremony, still almost all women who do not admit themselves to be no longer young appear in hats both on the Boulevards and in the Bois. The novelty in this way that is just now coming into vogue is a tall Spanish shaped hat, tapering toward the crown, and with a moderately wide arched brim, turned up slightly at the sides. It is to M. SARDOU'S drama of "Patrie" that we are indebted for the introduction of this stylish headgear, with its large black or colored velvet rosette secured in the centre by a jet ornament or jewelled buckle, and its swooping ostrich plume and occasional bouquet of roses reposing on the gauze scarf veil, which, after encircling the hat, and being entwined in and out the chignon, is allowed to float languidly behind. These hats are usually in straw, bound with velvet, or in velvet of particular shades. A rather pretty light blue one, with rosette and feather of the same tint, has a plain white gauze veil twisted round it, and falling behind almost level with the ceinture of the robe. Others of these Spanish hats are of black straw, bound and trimmed with cerise, or of brown straw, trimmed with feather and rosette of a pale gold color.

A style of hat that is just now very generally worn is of white straw, oval in shape, and with a diminutive crown, and has the entire sides and front of the brim covered with tiny moss rosebuds as thickly as they can be placed. Other hats are trimmed with lace and ribbon, coques or bows, and a large bouquet of flowers, with a pyramidal background of greenleaves or sprigs of mignonette, &c., placed almost at the top of the crown. Occasionally a feather is superadded, or else a few buds and leaves will trail beside the two floating ends of black lace that flap against the chignon. Others, which have the brim turned up slightly at the sides and very much behind, so as not to encroach on the chignon, are bound and lined with rose color, blue, or black satin, and trimmed with bows, feathers and flowers indiscriminately. Some with rather tall crowns are trimmed with puffs of crape, having flower-buds arranged in all the hollows, or with coques of blue ribbon, on which tiny maiden-blush rosebuds lie at regular distances. I have seen a chapeau in rice straw, trimmed with variegated pinks, which had a bouquet of these flowers beneath the chignon, and a chapeau Henri II., trimmed with bows of black and amaranth color ribbon, the effect of which was very charming. In addition we have chapeaux ronds in apricot color crape, trimmed with satin ribbon of the same shade, and a single deep scarlet poppy, surrounded by clusters of small, dark purple berries. With most of these hats the long scarf veil, in colored gauze, is commonly warn,in addition to which there is frequently a fall of lace or gauze reaching to the upper lip, and fitting close to the face—an unpleasant addition, I should think, during the present hot weather.

Bonnets of black lace and tulle are trimmed with demi-wreaths or tufts of handsome flowers immediately in front or on either side of the chapeau, according to the fancy of the wearer, with occasionally a few buds and leaves trailing down at random. These wreaths are usually composed of strawberry blossoms and fruit, scarlet geraniums, heliotropes, blue bells, convolvuli, laburnum blossoms, or different kinds of heaths and berries. The larger flowers are for the most part roses or poppies, but now and then we have some elegant exotic variety. The necklace strings will be either of lace or embroidered tulle. Chapeaux of puffed white silk tulle are trimmed with clusters of hollyhocks and bunches of acacia blossoms, and those of colored tulle are ornamented with high plaited frontons, the necklace strings being usually plated to correspond. With the chapeau proper the scarf vail is never worn, and even lace lappets or any other kind of fall are oftener dispensed with than adopted.

For robes, unbleached materials—cambrics, taffetas and toiles de l'Inde—having the Empress' patronage to recommend them, appear to be very much in favor. We have them with numerous small flounces at the bottom of the under jupe, trimmed with white guipure, headed by a narrow black velvet band, or with a series of entre deux of coarse lace all the way up the skirt. In the latter case, the short upper jupe or tunic is bordered with deep lace, and the corsage, with its basque-panier, will be trimmed to match; in the former there will be a casaque, with "revers" at the skirts and at the breast, trimmed with white guipure and bands of narrow velvet, and with, at times, a lace ruff at the neck. A costume in unbleached toile de l'Inde has the under jupe trimmed with a deep flounce of Cluny lace arranged on bias, and surrounded by a bouillonné of chestnut-color taffeta, enriched with lace. The short upper skirt, which is partly looped up at each side by a bouillonné of colored taffeta, terminating with a bow and long ends, is trimmed in front with several rows of narrow Cluny lace, and gathered behind so as to form five progressive bouillonnés, which are intersected by a narrow plissé of chestnut color taffeta. The corsage fichu has little basques with revers of taffeta, edged with Cluny lace, and sleeves trimmed from elbow to shoulder with bouillonnés, separated by a narrow plissé, the cuffs being of chestnut color ribbon and Cluny lace. A toilette ronde, in unbleached taffeta, trimmed with three rows of deep silk fringe, has a tunic of drab and unbleached striped taffeta looped up by bows, with high square-cut corsage and tight-fitting sleeves; other toilettes have the under jupe and high bodies of plain barege, or some more silky material, trimmed with fine lama fringe beneath rows of lace insertion on a satin ground, the upper jupe being of poult-de-soie or taffeta of some light bright shade of color.

White toilettes are also extremely prevalent in muslin, mohair, pique, striped foulards, &c. The first have the jupes trimmed at the bottom with a series of embroidered entredeux surmounted by a coquillé of mauve silk tulle. The corsage, which has a small pelerine crossed low down on the breast, is prolonged to form a tunic, which, together with the pelerine, is trimmed with an undulating lace flounce and a similar coquillé. The sleeves have coquillés at the cuffs and lace frills. One robe, of white foulard with narrow pink stripes, has simply a single deep flounce cut en bias, with a double-plaited ruche edged with pink taffeta running above it. The corsage is made with basques and large lappels thrown back on the chest to show a lace chemisette, and these together with the ends of the ceinture, are, ornamented with a similar trimming. An elegant costume in orange-striped glacé taffeta has the lower part of the skirt trimmed with a deep "montant" formed of undulations of black lace. The tunic of the same material is looped up at the hips, by black lace bows to form paniers, and the tight sleeves have puffs at the shoulders, whence a trimming of black lace falls level with the elbows. A "costume complet" in pale grey has the under skirt trimmed with two deep flounces, bordered with light blue taffeta, and a dessus blouse, which buttons all the way down trimmed with a plissé to correspond. A jacket of the same material, with loose sleeves and a simulated hood, is ornamented with blue bows and tassels. With this costume, a bonnet of rice straw, trimmed with black velvet, and a small plume of grey and blue feathers is worn.

Another costume is in dove-color pekin, with the under skirt striped "cameo" shade. The upper jupe, which is looped up at the sides and puffed behind, is trimmed with a ruche and a richly ornamental fringe. The jacket of dove-color silk has rounded basques and square pockets edged with white lace, and the large lappels at the collar have rich lace facings; the sleeves, too, have rolls of lace at the shoulders and at the cuffs. The chapeau of brown straw—turned up at the edges, and bound with dove-color satin—is trimmed with a plume of brown feathers and a dove-color gauze veil. Another handsome costume has the under jupe in white and variegated green and flame-color striped silk, with tight-fitting sleeves of the same material trimmed with green and flame-color rosettes, posed at the back of the sholder. The upper jupe, which together with the high corsage are in unbleached silk, is looped up with similar rosettes, the corsage being, moreover, fastened at the left side with a series of smaller rosettes, which diminish in size as they near the waist. The sash of parti-colored striped silk has more than an ordinarily elaborate bow behind.

For toilettes de visite we have robes à traine in pale grey poult de soie, the jupe trimmed with a double fringe—one plain, the other richly ornamented—and formed behind into three scollops bordered with a deep bouillonné of gauze "à plis contraires" framed within a ruche chicorée. The high corsage is ornamented with a bouillonné and fringe, and the sleeves "à sabots" are trimmed with ruches of poult de soie and gauze. The inevitable bow of the sash is an elaborate combination of ruches and bouillonnés, the ends terminating in deep ornamental fringe. Jupes courtes in taffeta glacé with almost imperceptible stripes are trimmed with numerous small alternate flounces, now of their own material, and then of the light bright-colored material of which the tunic—open at the sides and bouffantée behind—is made. These miniature flounces, known as "frisettes," have occasionally a broad piping forming a double head, and diminish in depth as they rise to meet the tablier of the tunic, which, together with the corsage, its little rounded cape and tight sleeves, are trimmed to correspond—having frequently in addition a rich fringe formed of trellis, small balls, and ends of floss silk. When the under jupe is of some positive though pale shade of color, the flounces of its own material with which it is trimmed are frequently alternated with bands of embroidered muslin.

A few evening and dinner dresses are here jotted down at random. First a robe of sky-blue faye a demi-traine trimmed with rich guipure and starting from the waist underneath a rounded basque, to the sides of which it is attached by bows of lace and faye. In front of the skirt a tablier is formed by rows of guipure arranged transversely. With the low corsage trimmed with guipure and supported by braces of guipure between biais of faye, and which is open in front, a chemisette of tulle illusion is worn, the loose sleeves of which have plaited guipure and a biais of faye at the cuffs. A robe of pale rose-color taffeta, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with innumerable gauze ruches, has a tunic of silvery grey gauze caught up all round with roses; rosebuds are, moreover, fixed at the corsage in the hollow of each shoulder, almost under the arm. Another robe courte, trimmed with a deep plissé, headed by a bouillonné, is worn with a tunic of white silk, embroidered over with small bouquets of flowers, and ornamented with a ruche of the same shade as the jupe. The low corsage is usually completed by a lace fichu or a pelerine trimmed with lace, the long ends of which, crossed upon the chest, pass beneath the ceinture behind.

As we have the "Patrie" chapeau, so have we the "Patrie" robe, rather too hot, however, for present wear, as it is in black faye trimmed with vandyked flounces, bound with amber-color satin. The tunic is arranged to be worn either long or short, according to fancy, as it can be readily caught up on either side to show its amber-color lining. In front is a tablier bordered with a row of amber-lined coques, and closed in behind with black and amber bows. The two pockets are ornamented with particolored rosettes, and fringed with acorn-shaped drops. With the low corsage, which has epaulettes of amber-lined coques, and is trimmed with a similar fringe, a bertha of puffed lace is worn. The half-open sleeves, bordered with a double ruche, show lace sleeves beneath.

Flowers are still our favorite ornament of the coiffure. More hair than ever appears to be worn in frisettes, ringlets, plaits, bandeaux, and Alexandra curls, of which latter as many as four are frequently to be seen, falling over more or less rounded shoulders of alabaster, or some ruddier tint.

Shoes with the customary high heels, and with large rosettes of brilliant-colored ribbon, with or without ornamental buckles, are very generally worn. Bottines à barrettes—that is, half boots, open wide from the instep upwards, the intervening space being traversed by bars arranged either zigzag or crosswise fashion, so as to show the delicately-tinted silk stockings beneath—promise, however, to be the mode at the bainsde mer this coming season. Bottines, too, of fine grey check, with narrow scarlet binding, and closed with white buttons, are largely in favor for light costumes.

Parasols, which are invariably of the most delicate tints, are frequently either flounced or fringed at the edges, and lined inside with rose color, in which latter case they are usually bordered with a binding of the same shade. White silk parasols, covered with black lace, and which are suitable to any style of toilette, contend, however, for preeminence.

The Perils of Drinking Bad Whisky.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist, July 31.

Many years ago when the State of Georgia was in its infancy, one of the Circuit Judges was BELA BROWN, an ancestor of the recent "secesh" Governor of that name. He was a man of ability and integrity, but like a good many distinguished persons of that day, he loved a social glass; and whenever the members of the bar would turn in and help, he sometimes drank to excess and became gloriously fuddled. On one occasion, while traveling on circuit, he reached the village of Dayton, in Dooly County, where the Court was to be opened next day, and took quarters with a relative of his wife, that lady accompanying him. After supper Judge BROWN strolled over to the only tavern in the place, kept by one STERRITT, where he met a number of his legal friends. A convivial evening was passed; drinks frequently went round, and somewhere about midnight, the Honorable BELA was in a state of mind quite the reverse of that implied by the old saw, "sober as a Judge." When he was leaving for home, one of the young lawyers, in a spirit of mischief, slyly passed some spoons from the tumblers into the Judge's pocket.

On dressing himself next morning, the eccentric official, putting his hand into his pocket, was greatly perplexed in discovering three or four silver spoons.

"My God! POLLY," said he to his wife, "just look here; I believe I've stolen some of STERRITT'S spoons!"

"Let's see them," says the wife. "Yes, sure enough—here's his veritable initials! Pray how did you happen to have them in your pocket?"

"I think I must have been drunk when I came home, wasn't I?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes," replied the devoted POLLY, "you know your old habit when you get among these lawyers."

"Certainly; I can understand easy enough how it all came about. That fellow, STERRITT, keeps the meanest liquor in the State; but I never supposed that to drink it would make a man steal!"

The spoons were duly returned to the landlord, and the Judge went and opened his Court, thinking no more of the matter. Several days elapsed, and the business of the Court was drawing to a close, when one morning a rough looking customer was arraigned before his Honor for larceny. He pleaded guilty, but said in mitigation that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence.

"What is the nature of the charge against the man?" inquired Judge BROWN.

"Stealing money from the till at STERRITT'S tavern," replied the clerk.

"Young man," said the Judge, solemnly, "are you sure you was intoxicated when you took this money?"

"Yes, your Honor, I was so jolly drunk that things looked like they was dancing double shuffles, and when I went out doors the ground kept coming up and hitting me in the head."

"That will do," replied the Judge. "But tell me, did you get all the liquor you drank at STERRITT'S?"

"Every drop of it, your Honor."

"And so you got tipsy on his liquor, and then stole his money?"

"That's it, exactly; I didn't know what I was doing."

Turning to the Prosecuting Attorney, the worthy Magistrate said: "This is a most extraordinary case, Mr. Attorney, and one, I think, demanding the clemency of the Court. You will therefore do me the favor of entering a *nolle prosse.* That liquor of STERRITT'S, I have reason to know, is mean enough to make a man do anything dirty. I got drunk on it myself the other night, and stole all his spoons! If STERRITT will sell such abominable stuff, he ought not to have the protection of this Court. You may release the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff."

THE WESTERN MANUFACTURERS.

Their Exposition of Textile Fabrics at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Samples of the Woolen Manufactures of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio.

The formal opening of the Exposition of textile fabrics which Cincinnati and, indeed, the whole West has been actively preparing for for several weeks past, took place in Pike's Music Hall, on the 3d of August, in the presence of a large crowd of persons, many of whom were specially interested in manufactures. Nearly all the Southern and all the Western States were largely represented by gentlemen engaged in manufacturing the fabrics on exhibition. The display gave an interesting exposition of the extent and character of the Western manufactures, which will surprise many and interest all engaged in similar Eastern establishments.

The exhibition was originally suggested by the desire of Cincinnati merchants to attract the attention of factors to that city as a market. Mr. G. W. JONES, the manager of the Exposition, alluding to this, said in his opening speech:

"Textile manufacturing is almost unknown here. Though our factories cloud the sky with their streams of smoke, and our artisans are counted by thousands; though the roar and clank of machinery is heard in every street, and our city ranks as third in the grade of manufacturing cities in America, to the Fairmount Woolen Mill and the Cincinnati Skirt Braid Factory alone is due the honor of representing, in the weaving department, Cincinnati in this great Exposition. This sounds strange, but it is true. Three hundred thousand souls, two Congressional Districts, surrounded by a country teeming with all the elements of prosperity, ambitious to feel the pulse of the torrid queen and bind in her chains the chilly North and the sunny South, and but one woolen mill. By this Exposition we hope to awaken an interest in this wide field of industry."

Mr. G. B. STEBBINS, in an address on the purposes of the exhibition, alluded to the manufacturing interests of the West, from which we quote a few passages:

"This exhibition may help to dissipate a dream of our cousins over the ocean, in which some of our own people seem to share. An Englishman's dream is, that the 'rest of mankind,' and especially we, Americans in the West and South, are to raise raw materials and food, to be sold cheap, and expenses of transit to their markets paid, and to be consumed by them and manufactured by them in their mills, to be sent abroad again and sold at good profits to an obedient and docile world! This is our 'manifest destiny'—all Englishmen, from JOHN STEWART MILL down to LAIRD of *Alabama* notoriety, being witnesses. It is chronic with them, it is hereditary. A hundred years ago one of them said: 'Manufactures in our American colonies should be discouraged and prohibited; any such attempt should be crushed in the beginning, for they will have the providing of rough materials, so shall we have the manufacturing of them.' Our forefathers saw this. WASHINGTON, as President, met the first Congress clad in a suit of domestic cloth, and the second act passed by that Congress had a preamble as follows:

"*Whereas*, It is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of our debts, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods imported, &c.

But we do not mean to make that old dream a reality. In 1860 there were 600 woolen mills in seven Northwestern States, and the number had largely increased; many of them are large, making such excellent and fine goods as you see here, turning out perhaps $8,000,000 a year. In 1867 the iron and steel products of the West were over $45,000,000. All good, for a beginning.

This exhibition shows that farming and manufactures are joining hands in this favored land, and this indicates a glorious future. Diversified industry has accumulated vast wealth in England and France, and with our breadth of soil, our abundance of coal, our streams and lakes, our ample room both for farm and factory, it will be a greater benefit to the people here than there. It is the lack of diversified industry, and its development of our resources and skill that sends hundreds of millions of our national bonds to Europe, creating a vast foreign mortgage on our national faith and wealth. Let our own industry be encouraged and varied. Let America do her own work, and she will gain financial independence and great wealth, and this 'Queen City' may become one of the great money centres of the world, instead of its bankers holding their bated breaths every time a cable dispatch comes from London or Hamburg.

Gentlemen of the Association, we have imported on an average over $20,0060 worth of woolens yearly for twenty years, and in 1867 this import reached over $66,000,000. You are engaged in turning the tide; go on, and let all the people say amen! The best farming can only be where farm and factory are neighbors. The highest civilization and best culture of soul as well as soil, grows with varied industry. If we would enrich soul and soil, let our industry be diversified; if we would narrow the soul and impoverish the soil, seek to be 'the granary of the world,' and neglect manufactures.

Still another and striking feature of this exhibition demands attention, and is worthy of it. We welcome the New South, represented here by this unexpectedly large and excellent variety of their products and manufactures.

All hail to those wise workers in the industrial 'reconstruction' of that part of our common country, their great and noble work of to-day, giving scope to capital, labor and skill, calling out inventive genious, inviting immigration, and by which will come harmony, employment, wealth, and the light and power of a higher civilization! The South has singular advantages in varied resources.

The lesson is plain; diversify the industry of the people that its varied wealth may be developed."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Aug 5 gives the following report of the articles on exhibition:

"The great advantage of becoming personally acquainted is fully appreciated by these classes, and there is no doubt that important results will grow out of the circumstance. There are firms in this city carrying on heavy business transactions with manufactories in the sections named, who have never before seen their representative men, and if for no other reason the present Exposition is a good success. The managers have just claims upon the attentions and liberality of our city for the assured success of this great display of domestic manufactures, and for bringing to our doors the representatives of the wealth and industry of the immense regions of country which steam and electricity are searching out and developing for the good of all. The friendly spirit in which the Exposition was conceived, and the hospitality exhibited toward the visitors, not more than the material interest which brought them here, have gone far to swell the success and make the affair memorable. The evidences of this may be seen in the cordial feeling pervading the exhibitors, and heard in their unqualified expressions of satisfaction with Cincinnati and Cincinnati business men.

Printed catalogues of the samples were distributed yesterday, but the number fell short of the demand. Those fortunate enough to secure them became possessed of a decided advantage, since they proved to be hand-books of the Exposition. Business men, especially those engaged in dry goods, found them of almost inestimable value, as giving the classification of articles in customary commercial forms, and thereby aiding them in a systematic inspection of the samples.

Anything that might be said in this connection, or in advance of the decisions of the Committees on Awards, is evidently unwarranted by the purpose of the Exposition, which is to place in competition the various manufactures of the South and West, and to accord to the best the premiums offered by the managers. But that large portion of the public that cannot visit the city during the display, demands some account of it, and for their benefit a general inspection of the samples is made.

The great staple of the South, in its multiform shapes, commands general as well as particular attention.

South Carolina was first to respond to the call of the managers of the Exposition, and she deserves precedence. The Batesville Mills, at Batesville, S. C., display a lot of sheeting three and one-half yards to the pound, and the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, at Graniteville, S. C., exhibits sheeting, shirting and drilling, of substantial quality.

Alabama sends from the Tallahassee Manufacturing Company, at Montgomery, sheeting, shirting and drilling; the Prattville Mills, sheeting, shirting and osnaburg; the Kennedale Mills, Tuscaloosa County, sheeting and shirting; the Indian Hill Factory, at Prattville, sheeting; and the Belle Factory, at Huntsville, exhibits ticking, check osnaburgs, plaid cottonade, drill, tenting, duck, kersey, twist yarns and sheeting in large quantities and of superior quality.

Georgia comes next in order, as well as in interest, and is represented in fine specimens of the same styles of manufacture. The Augusta Cotton Mills, at Augusta, exhibits fine and heavy sheetings and heavy drills. The Macon Manufacturing Company send sheeting and shirting. The Houston Factory, (TOOK, COOPER & CO., proprietors,) in Houston, Heard County, send sheeting; the Fontenoy Mills, of Augusta, yarns and shirting made of No. 15 yarn; and the Eagle and Phœnix Mills, at Columbus, display striped osnaburgs and cotton rope, both of superior quality. The mills are represented by DR. N. J. BUSSEY, President, who informs us that there is a cash capital of $1,250,000 invested in the business. These mills turn out a cotton blanket of remarkable fineness and durability; also, heavy jeans, twills, kersey, truck for trousers, satinet, &c., in great quantity and of standard quality.

The Steam Cotton Mills Company are represented by GEO. SCHAEFFER, Superintendent, who exhibits yarns of various grades, from sixes to twenties, cotton rope from one-eighth to one inch, ball sewing thread and knitting cotton soft as wool. These mills run 2,000 spindles.

The Jewell Mills, in Warren County, display heavy kerseys, sheetings, shirtings and osnaburgs; the Trion Cotton Factory, rope and sheetings; the Troup Manufacturing Company, osnaburgs and cotton yarn, and E. STEADMAN, of Covington, exhibits cotton yarn and carpet chain.

Tennessee is not so largely represented as the foregoing States. The Sylvan Mills, of Shelbyville, Bedford County, display ticking, sheeting, checks, plaid osnaburgs, ginghams, pants checks and yarns of acknowledged excellence.

LEWIS T. CLEMENTS, of Smyrna, Rutherford County, exhibits a package of superior cotton seed, raw, ginned, carded, drawing, coarse rovings and fine cotton yarns.

MARK COCKRILL, of Nashville, displays Saxony wool, Saxony and Silesian wool, crossed, and other varieties.

Kentucky might probably have occupied greater space, but she shows well in her famous jeans. The Bowling Green Woolen Mills display gold mixed, Oxford, cadet, brown, orange mixed, sheep gray and other qualities in variety; also, mixed cassimere, scarlet flannels, plain and twilled coverlids and white blankets, that are not excelled in their grades. The Eminence Woolen Mills, of Henry County, display fine wool blankets, jeans, doeskin and tweed. The Louisville Woolen Mills represent their productions in light and brown melton, plaid, linsey and woolen blankets. The Dover Mills, of Mason County, display jeans of good quality. The Oldham & Scott Factory, of Lexington, send yarns; the Frankfort Cotton Factory send yarns; the Hope Woolen Mills, of Louisville, a large variety of excellent jeans; and ROBERT D. BREWER, of McAfee, exhibits samples of fine combing wool.

Mississippi industry is not largely represented, but there is enough to claim attention and keep credit with the moving world. The Manassas Mills Company, of Carrollton, display bales of osnaburgs not excelled by any in the Exposition.

Louisiana puts in her appearance through A. B. BACON, of New-Orleans, in samples of the new textile fabric, Ramie or China grass cloth, which every visitor should make a point of seeing to-day.

Missouri was evidently little moved by the announcement of the Exposition, and out of all her products sends only, through the Missouri Mills of St. Louis, a few samples of bagging. She will not certainly bag much game, although her facilities are excellent in quality.

Indiana does herself great credit, and greatly adds to the interest and importance of the Exposition. First upon the list must be noticed the Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company, which, besides making a grand display of cassimeres, show the public how they are woven. A broad Crompton loom in the mechanical department, with a piece of light cassimere in progress, attracts general attention. The great variety of cassimeres and melton exhibited by this Company, excite general remark. That such firm quality and excellence in all that goes to make fabric valuable in the market, should be attained by an almost home manufactory, is cause for wonder and gratulation. The great care taken at the start to have their goods thoroughly good in all respects, gave the Company a first-class reputation in the market, and it is plain to be seen from the samples on exhibition, which, by the way, are simply taken from the general stock of the Company, that Americans need not send to Europe for cassimeres.

Rising Sun Woolen Factory, a few miles down the Ohio River from Cincinnati, compete with their Kentucky neighbors across the river in jeans, flannels, blankets, cotton warp and yarns.

Seymour Woolen Factory make a fair show of jeans, mixed brown and green.

Connersville Woolen Mills exhibit cassimeres, doeskins and blankets in a variety of styles, and of good quality.

Wabash Woolen Mills and the Mecca Mills show white, colored and check flannels and cassimere.

The Richmond Woolen Mills make a splendid display of plain, colored, striped and checked flannels; also tweeds, doeskins, beavers, satinet, jeans, blankets, woolen yarns and socks.

JOHN BRUCE, of Edinburg, Johnson County, exhibits knitted work, plain and fancy, and BARNEY BENORY, of Wheeling, shows samples of Spanish merino wool.

Illinois is not behind her Western sisters. F. K. NICHOLS & SON, of Alton, display that useful class of goods known as repellants, flannels and blankets.

The Fox River Manufacturing Company, of Elgin, excel in flannels of every variety.

The Warsaw Woolen Mills, at Warsaw, proudly point to their fancy cassimeres, and show splendidly beside other samples.

The Edgar Woolen Mills, at Paris, display blankets and flannels only, but in great variety and of fine quality.

The grand feature of the Illinois display is that made by the Lacon Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Marshall County. Ladies' shawls, perfect paragons, challenge the attention of every visitor. The Company is represented by its President, Mr. GAGE, who will be happy to afford lady visitors all the information they desire about the manufacture of the garments so elegantly displayed. The capital invested in their manufacture is $130,000, and the shawls marked quality A, measuring 72 by 144, are fully as fine as the best Washington or Roy's 22 in the market. This Company manufacture from 72-144 all through, 63-126, 67-135, 72-72, 40-40, 35-35, &c. Women's long and square, and children's and misses' shawls in every style, variety and quality.

Ohio, last, not least, claims the cursory attention given the other States most largely represented in the Exposition. Her productions speak aloud for themselves. They evince taste and excellence combined; they are unequivocally superior in their various lines.

The Union Woolen Mills, of Gallipolis, send jeans scoured and unscoured; the Tiffin Woolen Mills make a large display of cloakings, tweeds, flannels, yarns and hose; WILLIAMS, LAHMER & CO., of New Philadelphia, show flannels, jeans, cassimeres, satinets and yarns; the Springfield Woolen Mills exhibit jeans; the Ashland Mills at Steubenville exhibit flannels of excellent quality; the Urbana Woolen Mills at Steubenville, show a variety of check and plaid flannels; the Hamilton Woolen Mills occupy considerable space with jeans and plain and fancy flannels; and the Fairmount Woolen Mills, near this city, have a jean loom at work and make a display of that fabric pronounced by every visitor as unexcelled.

The Clermont Woolen Mills, at New-Richmond, send blankets, a fine specimen of coverlet, jeans and figured carpet of excellent quality.

The Bucyrus Mills in flannels, and the London Woolen Manufacturing Company in blankets, wool yarns, flannels, jeans and doeskin cassimeres, claim special attention. The capital of the State will surprise visitors with the excellence of her cassimeres, meltons and repellants. After a survey of such textures, the marvel is that people will wear anything of foreign production at the fabulous prices the fashionable tailor wrings out of his customers.

The Cincinnati Worsted Company make a magnificent display of goods, but they are too intricate for the comprehension of anybody but those most interested in the purchase and use of "trimmings."

The Beaver Creek Woolen Mills, of Alpha, Green County, send blankets only—fine ones, but the weather is too hot to dwell upon their excellence.

Rag carpet and list carpet manufactured by HASELBURG & MORAN, of Cincinnati, claim attention among the useful domestics. Wadding made by STEARNS & FOSTER, of this city, is unexcelled. CHAS. WEHRLE makes a fair display of hosiery, plain and fancy, and of all sizes. GOULD, PEARCE & CO., in rope, twine, candlewick, yarns, &c., sustain their well-won reputation, and the BELDING BROTHERS stand single and alone in a grand display of sewing silk. Their samples are very fine, and much admired for tasteful arrangement and superior quality.

The Lamb Knitting Machine, exhibited by the HALBERT BROTHERS, turns out hosiery, underwear, shawls, afghans, scarfs, wristlets, leggings, &c., with wonderful facility and of unquestionable superiority. The hosiery is distinguished from other brands by its perfect shape and even fabric, and especially because it is seamless, the heel, toe and gore being formed and the top ribbed, the same as in hand knitting.

The steam power for the Exposition is furnished by LANE & BODLEY, who exhibit with their machinery their new improved journal-box, which is self-lubricating, and vastly economical in the use of oil. No dripping is allowed—or, rather, the drips are caught up and used over again, the journal supplying itself by friction and atmospheric pressure, and does not require a supply of oil more frequently than once a year. This feature of running machinery is worthy of attention.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The purchasers in attendance at the "Exposition of Textiles" sale are principally wholesale dealers. The prices obtained throughout have been satisfactory to both parties. It is thought that the whole lot will be closed out to-day.

A steamboat load of excursionists will go down the Ohio to-day to reach a point where the eclipse will be nearly total.

Midland Railroad of New-Jersey.

The Midland Railroad of New-Jersey is moving rapidly on to completion. The construction of this road is said to be going on with a rapidity second only to that with which the Pacific Road was laid. Though it was commenced but a year ago, one hundred and fifty miles of it are already in running order, and one hundred and fifty miles more of the road, carrying it from the Shawangunk Tunnel to Sidney Plains, is being vigorously worked upon. Up to this point the Company has enough means to carry the project, secured from the towns through which the road will pass. It is proposed to procure the means necessary to complete the work through New-Jersey by mortgaging for $120,000 per mile so much of the road as lies in the State of New-York. It will cost when it shall have been got in running order about $20,000,000.

The exact route of the uncompleted parts of the road through New-Jersey has not yet been decided upon. This will be determined by the readiness of various towns to subscribe to the Company's stock. Paterson, which wished to have the benefit of its passage through her precincts, has failed to raise the sum required of her, and it is thought, therefore, that Paterson will not have her wish realized. Wantage, called upon for $150,000, has already raised $130,000, and will raise the balance. From Newfoundland, which was asked for $50,000, three-fifths have been subscribed, and subscriptions are still going on. Minisink and various other places along the proposed route have secured the greater part of the amount which has been exacted of them. The road will be, when completed, the shortest route to the large cities of the West. Its connection with New-York City has been insured by a most favorable contract made by its proprietors with the New-Jersey Railroad Company. This contract secures to the new Company the use of the boats, depots and ferry privileges of the old Company, as well as of its road from Hackensack.

CALIFORNIA SCENERY.

Mariposa and the Big Trees of California.

A lively correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following account of the famous Mariposa tract, and also of the more justly famous big trees of the Pacific Coast:

MARIPOSA.

Mariposa is a dull, uninteresting town, symbolical of the poverty and wretchedness of the Mariposa estate. Everybody in and around it curses the Mariposa grant and calls it a swindle. This old Mexican grant, comprising seventy square miles of territory, was bought by General FREMONT some twenty years ago. The Mariposa people say that the claim was originally located on the low lands down toward San Joaquin River, but that when the gold discoveries were made in the hills it was "ended at once," so as to include the most productive mines in the county; and the grant, as thus defined, was confirmed by the United States Government. FREMONT did not retain the property long. It was mortgaged, or hypothecated, to other parties, who finally turned it into the Mariposa Company and issued ten millions of stock upon it, which is now quoted at 8 in the New-York Stock Board, and has, I believe, never paid a dividend. A monopoly of this sort is enough to ruin the fairest portion of the earth, which Mariposa County is not. The only persons who are making anything out of the mines there are the Chinese, who are working over the "tailings" of the abandoned mills, and getting about $1 per day for their pains. As they can live better on 10 cents per day than they are accustomed to at home, they are really making good wages after paying the Mariposa Company $4 per month as royalty. The travel to Yosemite Valley is destined to be a greater source of profit to Mariposa than all her gold mines. Indeed, these mines have thus far been an actual loss to the world, for it has cost in the aggregate much more than a dollar for every dollar's worth of gold that has been taken out of them. One gentleman of much intelligence told me that it had cost five dollars for one.

THE BIG TREES.

The Mariposa Big Tree Grove is six miles south of Clark's. It is situated on a plateau on the summit of a mountain 1,500 feet above the house and 5,500 feet above the sea level. From Miller's Point, one of the promontories of this mountain, we can distinctly see objects four hundred miles distant. The first big trees were discovered by Mr. DOWD, as already stated, in 1852, in the Calaveras Grove. Seven other groves of big trees have since been discovered in California. Professor WHITNEY says that the largest standing trees are in the Mariposa Grove, and the tallest in the Calaveras Grove. The tree is a species of the *sequoia*, or red wood. Its scientific name is *sequoia gigantea*. An unsuccessful attempt was made in England to give it the name of *Wellingtonia gigantea*, than which nothing, probably, could have been more distasteful to Americans. The name which it bears is that of a Cherokee Indian who first discovered the red wood of Georgia, and brought it to the notice of the whites. The color of the wood is like that of the red cedar, but it is without odor. Its texture is like that of common white pine. The trees are propagated readily from their cones, and hundreds of thousands of them are now growing in all parts of the world, from seed obtained from California. They flourish particularly well in Great Britain.

The journey from Clark's to the Big Tree Grove and back usually occupies one day. The ascent is as steep and difficult, although not so long, as that of the Chowchilla Mountains. The first tree we reach is a fallen one, whose trunk at the base is twenty-seven feet in diameter. The next one is the Grizzly Giant, and a giant it is indeed. We measured it with a tape line at its base, and also at a point fifteen feet above the ground. Its circumference at the base is ninety-three feet and seven inches, and at the other point of measurement seventy-three feet. Its height is 272 feet. The highest tree in Calaveras Grove, the highest yet discovered in California, is 325 feet. The diameter of the Grizzly Giant at the base is thirty-one feet, and some of its branches are six feet in diameter. In the Calaveras Grove a ball-room has been built on the stump of one of these trees for the accommodation of cotillion parties. In one of the other groves a fallen tree has been found, partially burned out, within whose trunk three horsemen can ride abreast a distance of thirty feet, without stooping or crowding each other. The age of some of these trees has been determined by scientific investigation to be fully 1,300 years. The Grizzly Giant, therefore, was probably a healthy sappling when the Byzantine Empire was founded by JUSTINIAN. The "Siamese Twins" are one of the curiosities of the Mariposa Grove. A tree of over one hundred feet in circumference at its base divides itself into two trees, exactly alike in appearance, at a height of seventy feet from the ground. Professor WHITNEY discovered a tree near Thomas' Mill one hundred and six feet in circumference, and this is the largest known tree in the world.

The upper Mariposa Grove contains 365 of these big trees. Professor WHITNEY measured forty-six of them, whose circumference ranges from thirty-five to ninety-three feet, and two of them are marked as having been over one hundred feet in circumference originally, but partially burned at the base. It is a great pity that the fire has ravaged these groves. Many of the largest trees are so burned at the base that you can ride your horse through them. The explanation of this casualty is that the Digger Indians were in the habit of setting the grass on fire to burn off the wings of the grasshoppers, so that they might catch them for food. In the course of ages great heaps of bark and bark-dust accumulated at the base of the trees, and the fire getting lodgment in this, burned into the hearts of the trees. There are, however, a number of perfect specimens left, and, in the midst of a dozen or more of these, with an ice-cold spring flowing from the roots of one of the largest, we wonderingly ate our lunch.

O, the majesty of the big trees! They are so symmetrical that their enormous size does not make its due impression on the observer until he compares them with the pine and cedar trees which grow by their side. These pine trees are at least equal in size to the largest that can be seen in the forests of Michigan or Wisconsin; but, when compared with the big trees, they dwindle to the dimensions of a bean pole. The big trees throw out branches, at an elevation of 100 feet, larger than the largest pine trees of the forest. The visitor wishes to linger in the matchless grove, but the declining sun and the precipitous trail admonish him that, unless he is prepared to pass the night in the company of the bears, one of which was shot at in the grove by Mr. CLARK, on the morning of our visit, we must begin to descend the mountain.

The Cuban Junta and its Dupes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your issue of to-day a paragraph regarding the affairs of the Cuban Junta, in which my name is mentioned in connection with a number of other persons who were confined in Ludlow-street Jail for alleged violation of the Neutrality laws. I here desire to make some corrections regarding myself personally, and which, as a matter of abstract justice, I desire to be made public through your columns, as great injury may result to me through the errors in your report.

In the first place, the Junta has reimbursed me in every dollar paid out by me for their purposes, and now hold my receipt for the same. Secondly, I have not, as an officer under their control, received $15, nor signed any agreement relinquishing my claims on the Junta for services rendered, nor do I intend, whatever other persons may determine for themselves, to commence or prosecute any action at law against the Junta for the recovery of moneys due me on contract for military services. Yours, &c.,

JAMES T. CLANCY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 8, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company have issued their prospectus, which explains that they propose to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America.

The British Government have refused to recognize Mr. JAMES HAGGERTY, the new United States Consul to Glasgow, because, it is asserted, he has been prominent in the Fenian movements.

It is reported in Paris that the Carlist leaders have just had a conference in the South of France, and have resolved to enter Spain and make another appeal to the people in behalf of Don CARLOS.

The Canada Loan bill was read for the third time and passed in the Commons late last evening.

GENERAL.

Affairs in Japan, according to the London *Morning Post*, are very much unsettled, and the hostility to foreigners is so intense that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama, and the English regiment is ordered to remain there for the present, for the protection of English residents.

A dispatch received in Washington at the Treasury Department yesterday announces the death, by drowning, on the 4th inst., at St. Marks, Florida, of THOMAS A. STAYNER, the Collector of Customs at that place.

The Susquehanna Railroad war continues. Yesterday Hon. R. H. PRUYN was appointed Receiver of the road by Judge PECKMAN, of Albany, and Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG was placed in charge of the office. During the forenoon JAMES FISK, Jr., appeared, and demanded admission, announcing that he had been appointed Receiver by Judge BARNARD. Being refused by Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, a tussle followed between Mr. FISK and some men whom he had brought and the Superintendent's men, which resulted in the defeat of the former. Mr. FISK was arrested, but soon discharged. After the battle he and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG became the strongest friends. The Albany Common Council, at a special meeting, removed Mr. HERRICK as representative of the city in the Board of Directors. Several more injunctions and counter-injunctions were served during the day.

A singular and ludicrous blunder occurred in a St. Louis telegram in the TIMES of yesterday. The telegraph operator made "steamboats" out of the name "Samuel Bowles," so that the dispatch read, "steamboats left Denver yesterday to join the Vice-President's party," instead of "Samuel Bowles," &c.; and also intimated that the Vice-President "previous to leaving was presented with a pitcher made of Colorado silver," whereas it was Mr. BOWLES who was thus complimented and, doubtless, pleased.

The funeral of Mrs. KATE A. HOBBS, the victim of the Boston murder, took place on Friday afternoon, from the residence of Dr. HOBBS. The house was filled with neighbors and friends anxious to testify their respect for the unfortunate lady. The funeral service was very impressive, being conducted by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

A dispatch received in Washington yesterday, from the Secretary of the Senter Committee in Tennessee, says that SENTER has made a clean sweep of East, Middle and West Tennessee, and that his majority in the State is estimated at at least 50,000.

Three men, named HARGROVE, HAND and LASTOR, were arrested at Augusta, Ga., yesterday, charged with robbing the Southern Express Company of $5,000, on the Central Railroad.

J. D. HARRIS, colored, late candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, has entered a suit against the owners of the Baltimore steamer *Kennebec*, for ejecting him from the steamer's cabin.

The revenue receipts from tobacco in three districts in Virginia, from Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, are over $1,000,000 in excess of the receipts for the same time last year.

The reception of President GRANT at Newburg yesterday was of the most enthusiastic character. The ceremonies took place in WASHINGTON's headquarters, where he took farewell of his army and refused the offer of a crown. Graceful allusions were made in the speeches to these incidents.

At the Saratoga races yesterday *Vauxhall* ran three miles, under 108 pounds, in 5:30, and *Corsican* ran one and a quarter miles in 3:07¾,—the time in each being the fastest ever made in America.

The weather yesterday and the day before was extremely cold in various parts of the country. A dispatch from Lewiston, Me., states that there was a slight frost in low lands; and one from Concord, N. H., that on Mount Washington there was something of a snow-storm on Friday, and that ice formed during the night. In the country fifteen miles back of Montreal there was also a snow-storm on Friday.

Hon. A. O. ALLEN, of Boston, whose sudden attack of insanity, at Duxbury, Mass., during the cable celebration, has been mentioned, died yesterday in the McLean Insane Asylum in Somerville, one of the suburbs of Boston.

Ten of the steamer *Dubuque* rioters, whose examination has been in progress at Rock Island, Ill., for several days, have been held on the charge of murder.

A mortgage bond on the property of the Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, in the sum of $2,000,000, has been filed for record at Ottawa, Ill., signed by WASHINGTON BUSHNELL, President; DWIGHT F. CAMERON, Secretary, and EDWARD EARNEST and MILTON H. SWIFT, Trustees. The deed provides for the issue of 2,000 bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from July 1, 1869, and bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, the principal and interest to be paid in American gold coin, the latter semi-annually at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention is to be held at the Academy of Music, in Newport, R. I., on the 25th and 26th days of this month. Among the speakers will be Mrs. STANTON, PAULINA DAVIS, Mrs. BURLEIGH, Rev. PHEBE HANNAFORD, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, the CAREY sisters, Mrs. BEECHER HOOKER, and others.

Captain JAMES L. RUFFIN, Chief of Police of Cincinnati, was severely injured in that city on Friday, by being thrown from a carriage. His wife, who was with him, was also hurt; her arm was broken and she was otherwise bruised.

The examination of General THOMAS W. EGAN, charged with preparing fraudulent payrolls in his capacity as United States Weigher, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday.

On Thursday, Coroner FITZGERALD issued a warrant, which was placed in the hands of Constable GLASSER, for the arrest of Mrs. HARTMAN, who was implicated in the fatal Fort Lee dispute. He proceeded to her residence, which is situated between Lenia and English Neighborhood, where he arrested her, and conveyed her to Hackensack Jail to await trial at the next term of Judge BEDLE's Court. Mrs. HARTMAN had been previously twice arrested: once for assault and battery on the deceased, Mrs. BAUMAN; and on the other occasion for threatening the life and also to burn the house of Mr. EDWARD STRANGLE. On both occasions she procured bail.

A serious accident occurred to Ex-Senator DEMAREST, near Hackensack, on Tuesday last. He was riding toward his barn on a wagon load of hay, when the wagon was overturned and he fell to the ground. In his fall his side was pierced by one of the tines of a pitchfork, and his right lung, it is stated, was injured. His condition has become recently more dangerous than was at first supposed to be possible, and a fatal result of his injuries is likely to ensue.

The photograph of the person who committed suicide at Crewe, England, a few weeks ago, and who was then supposed to be in some way connected with the Ocean Bank robbery, has been recognized beyond doubt as that of WM. LEISS, formerly a Custom-house broker at No. 55 Broadway, and at one time a runner at Castle Garden. LEISS is said to have been involved in both domestic and pecuniary difficulties here, and to have borne a not very enviable character. The photograph is that of a man of about 55 years of age, whose features have become emaciated by sickness or dissipation.

CLEMENT HARWOOD, the English forger, with his companions, JOHN HUTCHER and wife, left for Liverpool yesterday in the Inman steamer *City of Washington*, in charge of Detective IRVING, of the New-York Central Police. This step was taken in consequence of the earnest request of the accused that he might be immediately sent to England, to meet any charge that might be preferred against him.

There were two more cases of yellow fever at quarantine yesterday, one of them proving fatal.

A jury was yesterday impaneled by Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, to hold an inquest over the body of MINNIE ROSENBURG, the little child run over and killed while gathering flowers along the road near the Northern confines of the city, by a Union Hill car. The man who drove the car has been arrested, and is held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Worth-street is being opened from Centre to Chatham, thus demolishing the old Five Points buildings.

Miss HEZLETON, of Brooklyn, died at No. 79 Halsey-street, Newark, yesterday, from the effects of a surgical operation performed by Dr. JAMES B. CUTTER, of Newark, on Tuesday last, to remove an ovarian tumor.

The will of RUFUS L. LORD gives the bulk of his estate to his two brothers.

The University Race.

The cable rarely fails to give us now a daily bulletin from the "seat of war" on the Thames, where the stalwart champions of Oxford and Harvard are so busily preparing for the naval contest of the 31st. It is wonderful how much interest this struggle excites, an interest quite as marked in social as in boating circles; and strong as it is on this side of the water, it is tenfold stronger on the other.

Upon the whole, the cable sends us cheery news from our young American athletes. Their chances of success, formerly represented in betting quotations by the long odds of ten to one on Oxford, have now risen to the point of seven to four on Oxford—a tolerably gratifying change in public opinion. Their form is pretty well spoken of, considering that their style and stroke are so different from those of Oxford, which last it is a kind of heresy to criticise.

The Oxford four, TINNE, WILLAN, YARBOROUGH and DARBISHIRE, are, it must be confessed, as experienced and powerful a set of oarsmen as ever plucked laurels for the dark blue. According to the London papers they scale, as a whole, four pounds lighter than our own men, and are not yet at their lowest point of avoirdupois. We had previously expressed the opinion that DARBISHIRE would weigh about even with LORING, YARBOROUGH with BASS and WILLAN with RICE; and if TINNE has got down so near to SIMMONS, it must have surpassed the general expectation. The Oxford four are old oarsmen, TINNE and WILLAN being in the Paris four of two years ago, and the University eight of that year; all four were in last year's University eight, and all four in this year's eight. Thus it will be seen that Oxford was never better represented than at this moment, and should Harvard win now, it may await with serenity a "return match" on the Charles, with a less formidable four, six or eight.

Last Thursday a remarkable change was made, it appears, in the Harvard crew, Mr. LORING setting the stroke, and the other three moving each an oar forward, bringing SIMMONS and RICE in the waist, and BASS to the bow. What the exact object of this change was, is not announced; but it is declared that the speed improved, and that "they made from thirty-seven to forty strokes per minute." For this last comment we care little, believing that they will assuredly row from forty-one to forty-three strokes per minute on the day of the race, and that if they are doing less now, it is in order to avoid carelessness, and to secure perfection. Whether the new arrangement will be permanent is just now, of course, speculation; but in any case, it cannot be a bad one. SIMMONS and LORING are two of the best men that Harvard ever put at an oar. BASS is now fast approaching them in skill, has a splendid "lasting power," and, while he would not row bow were the coxswain out of the way, he is of course now amply capable of doing so. While SIMMONS is by far the strongest of the Harvard oarsmen, LORING is the most skillful and experienced; and our readers will not be displeased to learn that the present Harvard stroke was the stroke of the great Harvard sixes of 1867 and 1868. We may make another deduction, possibly, though not surely, from this change, namely, that the period of preliminary coaching is over; and that, whereas the presence of LORING in the bow was once necessary for the instruction of RICE and BASS, his vacating that post is a partial assurance that he has fewer irregularities to correct, and that the action of the Four is nearly perfected. It is probable, however, that coaching is carefully carried on from the bank, either by Mr. BLAIKIE or some London professional.

The anxiety now is regarding the real merits of the new boat, in which the crew have just taken their places. It is much shorter than the Elliot shell, which seemed an unsurpassed model, and yet which, nevertheless, was reported not to produce as good results as the London Club shell. The new boat is one of SALTER's, and the counterpart, or "twin brother," we believe, of the boat he built for the Oxford four. In any case, therefore, the Harvard boat actually used ought to be as good as that of their rivals. If all goes well, it will be a closer race than our English friends fancy.

The Reconstruction of the Irish Church.

The Bishops of the Disestablished Anglican Communion in Ireland have already shown their good generalship by taking active measures for the reorganization of their Church on its new basis without delay. It is true that they had ample notice of the impending blow, as the Bishop of Tuam recently declared in the House of Lords, amid cries of "Hear, hear," from the Episcopal bench, that after the passage of the second reading in that House, he had felt there was nothing left really worth fighting for. But for all that, both the prelates and their lay allies did the best they could to save the greatest possible amount of the "confiscated" temporalities, and succeeded far better than might have been anticipated. But the Churchmen, after waiting until the magic words "*La Reine le veut*" had been pronounced, wisely lost no time in making preparations for setting their house in order by the fatal 1st of January, 1871. The Bishops met in conference at Dublin in the early part of the week, and acted with a promptitude and vigor which shows that their plan of action must have been already determined upon in private. They have decided that a General Synod, in which both clergy and laity shall be represented, shall be convened at an early date, in order to decide upon the measures to be taken for reorganization, and that the necessary local changes shall be carried out by Provincial Synods.

This is good generalship, as we just now observed, and does credit to the business ability of the Bishops as well as to their zeal in behalf of the spiritual interests of their Church. By thus being early in the field with a scheme embodying something like representative institutions, they have done much to counteract the danger of disintegration to which the Church would otherwise have been exposed on losing its *status* as an establishment, while the liberality which promptly gives a share in the government of the Church to laymen, will confirm them in their adhesion, secure their assistance, and may possibly attract no inconsiderable number of Presbyterians to the Anglican fold. The provision for Provincial Assemblies to regulate local matters, too, is a wise one, and will tend to avert sectional jealousies. Of course everything will ultimately depend upon the theological tendencies of the communion now freed from State control. It may split on the rock of "High and Low," "Orthodox and Broad Church," or similar controversies. But with its discipline and *prestige*, with its local organization, and with the share of compensation, interests and other temporalities that have been preserved to it, the Anglican Church in Ireland will enter upon her new career under good auspices and the inestimable advantage of being no longer a standing injustice and a badge of subjection in the eyes of three-fourths of the Irish people.

Mr. Bergh and His Work.

Three years ago, the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" began its "war against the enemies of mercy and civilization." What it has accomplished, its "Third Annual Report," just published, clearly shows; but the changed aspect of our City streets tells its story more eloquently. We no longer see market carts filled with sheep piled up like bags of meal, or with calves whose heads loll helplessly over the sideboards and scrape on the wheels. The merciless belaboring of horses has become an exception in thoroughfares. The enormous over-loads once so common are now rarely to be observed. Even the crippling pavements in neglected and obscure quarters have been repaired, through the exertions of these friends of the dumb beasts. The cruelties of cattle trains and horse market have been lessened by them; the public nuisances of slaughter-house and "swill-milk" stable, and the public brutalities of dog fights and cock fights, have been modified in some instances and suppressed in others. Then, too, as benevolence is contagious, similar societies have been organized in Brooklyn, Boston, Bangor, in San Francisco, Montreal—all over the continent. To these, liberal contributions and bequests are frequently made by merciful men who are merciful to beasts; legislation has been secured for furthering the same ends; and, in fine, few humanitarian enterprises of this character can show a better harvest of specific fruits with so brief labor.

During the last year no less than 264 arrests for cruelty to animals were made in New-York, and, as the report adds, "the cases disposed of through the milder instrumentality of remonstrance and rebuke, are far too numerous to mention." These arrests are usually made, as is well known, by the Police, under the provision for that purpose contained in the Society's charter, and the convicted parties are fined, with more or less severity, by the Justices' Court. The most common offences are driving sick, sore, lame or disabled horses; then comes cruelly beating or ill-using horses; then cruelty to oxen, calves, sheep, and so on down through the sickening catalogue.

In an address delivered to the Society last May, Mr. BERGH remarked that he had already received a good share of abusive language for his work, and expected more; and the Court records of yesterday show that two men who have been amusing themselves in dogging and hooting at this gentleman, were fined for their pains. This kind of opposition is trivial; but it has sometimes been the fashion in more respectable quarters to cry down the good work of this Society, and to magnify only its mistakes. At best, this is a very thoughtless and unworthy kind of treatment for so honorable and useful an organization. There is no danger of such enterprises becoming too common. The real danger always is that men of wealth and leisure, of culture and refinement, will expend these solely on their private enjoyment, or that of their friends and immediate social circles. It is rare that men of high position and abundant means devote any considerable part either of their time or money to the public benefit—all the more honor, therefore, to those who do. The example of the leading movers in this enterprise may well be commended to the *jeunesse dorée* of our City. There are always good causes enough and schemes of public improvement enough to be found where the right public spirit exists.

The New Functions of Royalty in England.

No one can have read the *Court Circular* of late, still less the graphic reports in the English papers from the special correspondents who now form so important a part of the retinue of royalty, without having been struck by the extraordinary activity of the younger members of the royal family, to whom, at present, the maintenance of the royal dignity and the discharge of its social duties seem to be intrusted. Since the virtual abandonment by the Queen of the part in State ceremonials and public affairs generally which her health does not permit her to fulfill, it seems to have been placed in commission among her children and sons and daughters in law. And now that it has passed—to a great extent, at least—from the Sovereign into the hands of half a dozen young and active Princes and Princesses, all included within the charmed circle of the royal family, but free from the burden and social restraints of actual sovereignty, the result is one which the present generation of Englishmen would have witnessed with bewilderment and amazement. There is the Prince of WALES, rushing post haste from place to place, now opening a hospital, now laying the foundation stone of a public institution, now presiding at an agricultural meeting, now unveiling a statue, and finally sitting with the Princess on a dais at a dramatic fancy fair, and receiving "purses containing two guineas," in aid of the dramatic fund, from all comers possessed of the necessary purse, two pounds, and two shillings. There is the Duke of EDINBURGH, already, for his years, an old salt, cruising round the globe in a smart frigate, dancing at colonial balls, and acting generally as a colonial representative of royalty, with a roving commission. Then there is the Princess TECK, always ready, as the sister and representative of the royal Commander-in-Chief, to encourage volunteers by presenting prizes with her own hands to successful workmen. And lastly, there is the youthful Prince ARTHUR, before joining his regiment in Canada, about to give a much-needed stimulus to the cause of physical education, by presiding at a grand gymnastic competition among the boys of London and suburban schools.

It seems as if the growing up of Queen VICTORIA's large family were about to prove the means of bringing about a change in the social relations between royalty and the subjects of the Crown as marked in its way as that which has taken place in the political relations of the Crown and the people since GEORGE the Third attempted to exercise, for the last time, the political power with which the monarch is theoretically invested. Now, instead of occasional manifestations of royalty at state ceremonies or rare public solemnities, we have members of the royal family always ready, from year's end to year's end, to lend their name and give the *eclat* arising from their presence to meetings in aid of all kinds of charitable and philanthropic objects, to preside at industrial and artistic exhibitions, to confer marks of honors on distinguished benefactors to the country, to encourage patriotic movements, and to take part in popular sports and amusements. Royalty in England, though shorn of its undue political authority, is still a vast social power, and we are glad to see that the family of Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT are exercising it, in the main, so wisely and so beneficently.

An American Wimbledon.

The Jersey City *Times* asks why we should not have our Wimbledon as well as England? This is a very pertinent question. Why not? The rifle contest which takes place every year at a place called Wimbledon, has become one of the most famous and most interesting of the English *fêtes*, and is looked for with scarcely less eagerness than the Epsom and the Derby days. And here is what they do at Wimbledon. Two thousand picked competitors, chosen after long preliminary trials out of every regiment in the army, have first to shoot for the privilege of entering as competitors for the grand prize. Of these sixty only are admitted, and it almost follows, of necessity, that no man can find a place among the sixty unless he shoots with something more than his average success. These contests last three days. Why should we not have our Wimbledon too? It is a far higher, more intellectual and more refining order of amusement than base ball, or cricket, or rowing. It requires steady nerves and therefore discourages unhealthful indulgences. It is an entertainment in which every class of society may participate without forming compromising associations. We have some famous shooters in this country, and it would be a privilege to bring the best fifty of them together at some accessible place like Hoboken and witness their performance. We are decidedly with our Jersey City contemporary, and we hope before another year goes round, this national rifle-shooting *fête* will be added to our too limited list of manly recreations.

Frederick Douglass and His Son Louis.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in a recent public address, referred to his son LOUIS and his attempts to get employment at Rochester in the following touching terms:

> There is no disguising the fact—his crime was his color. It was his color in Denver, it was his color in Rochester, and it is his color in Washington to-day. In connection with this subject, I have now a word to say of the goodly city in which I have lived for the last twenty years, and where I still reside, a city than which not one in the country is more civilized, refined and cultivated. It abounds in both educational and religious institutions, and its people are generally as liberal and friendly to the colored race as any other in this State, and far more so than most cities outside of the State. Here the common schools have been open to all classes alike for a dozen years, and colored and white children have sat on the same benches, and played in the same school-yards, and at the same sports and games, and they have done so in peace. I can say many good things of Rochester. The Fugitive Slave bill never took a slave out of its limits, though several attempts were made to do so. When colored people were mobbed and hunted like wild beasts in other cities, and public fury was fanned against them by a malignant pro-slavery Press, the colored man was always safe and well protected in Rochester, and yet I have somewhat against it. One of the saddest spectacles that ever assailed my eyes or pained my heart was presented in that city, and you will pardon me for making mention of it, though it is clearly personal. The same young man who is now at work at the Government printing office in Washington, and against whose employment so much feeling has been shown, was the subject. He had just returned from the war; had stood on the walls of Fort Wagner with Colonel SHAW; had borne himself like a man on the perilous edge of battle, and now that the war was nearly over, he had returned to Rochester, somewhat broken in health, but still able and willing to work at his trade. But, alas! he begged in vain of his fellow-worms to give him leave to toil. Day after day, week after week, and month after month he sought work, found none, and came home sad and dejected. I had felt the iron of negro hate before, but the case of this young man gave it a deeper entrance into my soul than ever before. For sixteen years I had printed a public journal in Rochester; I had employed white men and white apprentices during all this time; had paid out, in various ways, to white men in that city little less than $100,000, and yet here was my son, who had learned his trade in my office, a young man of good character, and yet unable to find work at his trade because of his color and race. Walking among my fellow-citizens in the street, I have never failed to receive due courtesy and kindness. Some men there have ever shown an interest in saving my soul; but of what avail are such manifestations where one sees himself ostracised, degraded and denied the means of obtaining his daily bread.

THE STAGE.

Prospects of the Musical Season.

The pretty definite shape which reports in regard to the incidents of the Fall dramatic season usually take when the autumnal evenings erst set in, has not yet been given one tithe of the gossip that has lately been current concerning future events in the musical world. Rumors of a French grand opera troupe intended to occupy the Academy, of an English company to be gotten up by a British millionaire, of the engagement of Mme. TITIENS, of contracts with Mme. SASS, and of progressing negotiations with M. ROGER, have, in turn, occupied attention for a moment and then drifted into oblivion. Letters from abroad and foreign journals have taken little or no heed of the apparently semi-official statements to which these rumors have given rise in this City, and assurances as to the actual groundlessness of most of them come now from very reliable sources. So the prospect for the Winter is by no means as bright as there was reason to suppose. Yet it is not very gloomy. In lieu of Italian opera, there will be concerts, in which artistes of the highest rank will participate, and English opera, first at the Theatre Français and afterward at the Grand Opera House, will be given, instead of French opera, with every likelihood of success. The approaching arrival of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, now dwelling *en princesse* (says a private note) at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, will precede by a fortnight the earliest concert of the season. The singing of Mlle. PATTI, whose artistic prominence abroad has had frequent reference, is to be the principal attraction in these entertainments. A European tenor, whose name has not yet been given to publicity, is also to take a part in them, and so is Mr. THEODORE RITTER, a Parisian pianist of recognized talent, and M. JEHIN PRUME, the violinist. The services of an orchestra forty strong have been secured, and it is believed that Mr. MAX MARETZEK will consent to emerge from a retirement which could hardly be aught but temporary, and wield the conductor's rod. The latest intelligence concerning the promised reunions sets forth that Mlle. PATTI and her associates—the lady having previously sung at the Crystal Palace in London—will sail for this port by the *Ville de Paris* on Aug. 26. The series of concerts which is to be given at Steinway Hall, and the prices of admission to which we can reasonably expect to be somewhat augmented, is to be commenced on or about Sept. 20. On Sept. 11 the performances of English opera at the Theatre Français will be inaugurated by the representation of BALFE's "Puritan's Daughter," and on Sept. 18 Miss ROSE HERSEE is to make her first appearance in "La Sonnambula." The Richings troupe is not to be listened to until Nov. 1. Its strength has been increased, we believe, by intelligent engagements abroad. The prima donnas and tenors to the manor born are, as it would seem, few and far between.

LOCAL MENTION.

There is very little probability of Mr. FECHTER visiting this country, for the present at least. The negotiations between Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER and that *artiste* have been suspended.

Miss RITA PERCY, an English actress, who rendered valuable assistance in having the remains of the late ADAH ISAACS MENKEN removed from Pere la Chaise to their final resting place in Paris, arrived in this City on July 31. She is spoken of as possessing considerable dramatic ability.

The Tammany will be reopened on Aug. 16. Mr. LEONARD GROVER is still the managing director.

Mr. CONNELLY has resigned the conductor's *bâton* at Niblo's. It is now wielded with unusual influence by Signor OPERTI.

Mr. HARRY PLACIDE, the veteran comedian, has been lying very ill at his residence in Babylon, L. I. He is slowly improving, but is still quite feeble.

The New-York Theatre will soon be reconstructed and reopened. A lady's name is connected with the venture.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is now studying English in this City, but she will not act until Spring is at hand.

Messrs. KELLY and LEON have returned to this City from Europe.

Notes from Abroad.

HINTS TO VOCALISTS.

The latest number of the *English Gentleman's Magazine* has an article which might bear the above printed title. It can be read with advantage in this country. "Musical executants of repute," the writer thinks, "have it in their power to promote the progress of the art by judiciously selecting the music they perform, and by bringing forward new works, which, without their aid, would remain unknown. To exercise such power is a duty, no less than the envied privilege, of every popular instrumentalist and singer, who thereby gives encouragement to composers, and reciprocates the services rendered by creative talent. Instrumentalists seemingly recognize this responsibility. The pianists—Madame ARABELLA GODDARD and Mr. CHARLES HALLE, to wit—by their recitals extend and improve the repertoire of the instrument. If they do not play much new music, they revive the best works of the old masters, and thereby sustain the standard of excellence of compositions for the piano-forte. The violinists, at the instigation of Mr. ELLA and other earnest musical directors, have rescued many *chefs d'œuvres* from oblivion, and made them familiar to those who attend the meetings of the Musical Union and similar institutions. Vocalists, on the other hand, apparently take little heed of the true interests of their art. They care not what music they sing, whether it be meretricious or otherwise, so long as the public applaud and their gains be large. This is the more to be regretted, considering how absolute is the sway of every popular singer in such matters. A favorite tenor or soprano can dictate what operas shall be given at the theatre at which either is engaged. The programmes of the great provincial festivals are all more or less arranged according to the wishes of the chief vocalists concerned. The non-existence of a national English opera is attributable to the indifference of English singers to the advancement of English music. The most eminent, and therefore the most responsible, content themselves with having acquired a reputation for singing Handel and songs of a trivial character; they do no more toward encouraging the efforts of our native composers. No such enthusiasm as that which prompted Mme. VIARDOT in GOUNOD's favor is shown by any vocalist for any composer of the present day, unless, indeed, it be found in Mme. SAINTON-DOLBY's predilection for CLARIBEL. How much a singer may do for a creative musician is seen in both these instances, although to mention the two in juxtaposition may seem absurd. Without the friendly intercession of Mme. VIARDOT, the author of Faust might still be struggling for fame; without Mme. DOLBY's aid who would have heard of CLARIBEL? And yet it may be reasonably supposed that there are vocalists who have a conscientious interest in the art they cultivate, some who desire to see it progress, and whose ambition urges them to make a name greater than that of mere executants—to be patrons as well as professors of music. If any such feeling animates those artists who are now popular with the public, they should allow it to prevail, and use their influence to uphold vocal compositions, the production of which is daily becoming more difficult. The performance of a new opera, oratorio, or choral work of any merit or importance, is now an event rarer than ever, and yet composers were, perhaps, never more numerous. They only who occupy exceptional positions can obtain a hearing; while many of the most deserving are neglected, and forced in despair to lay their pens aside. To prove the truth of these remarks, it is but necessary to notice the present state of English opera, of what vocal music the programmes of our concerts consist, and to remember the great power all eminent singers have at their command, if they choose to use it."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A three-act drama, called "An Old Score," and written by Mr. W. S. GILBERT, has been enacted with success at the Gaiety Theatre in London.

Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE was to appear at once at the Strand Theatre in a new farcical comedy by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled "Among the Breakers." Report speaks well of it, says the *Era*, and Mr. BROUGHAM is fortunate in having such an artist as Mr. CLARKE for his hero.

"Le Garçon d'Honneur," a three-act comedy by M. CHARLES GARAUD, had been successfully given at the Paris Gymnase. It bears a strong resemblance to LOULIE's "Lion Amoureux."

Signora LAURA, SAINZ, a Spanish *artiste*, was singing with great success in Milan. PASINI, who instructed PASTA and MALIBRAN, was her teacher.

Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK, of the Surrey Theatre, calls attention to the decaying condition of HAZLITT's tombstone, and suggests a new monument.

GARAFFA, the great composer, is reported to be in poverty. The *Sport* newspaper calls attention to the fact.

The management of the Munich Opera House has made arrangements to lower the musicians' seats six feet below the level of the house floor whenever a representation of one of WAGNER's operas occurs.

Mlle. SCHNEIDER, whose narrow escape from death by fire on July 23 has already been recorded, played the very next night.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP had returned to England.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT NEWBURG.

The Start from West Point—The Sail Up the River—Enthusiastic Reception at Newburg—Speeches by the President and Secretary Fish.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

As early as 7 o'clock this morning Newburg was awake and stirring over the great event of to-day, viz., the reception by its citizens of the President of the United States. For the first time in thirty years was the hero of the rebellion to call upon them. Flags and bunting were thrown to the breeze from public and private buildings, while along the main business thoroughfares of the city, dry goods in red, white and blue were displayed in store windows, were entwined about awning posts, were hung from roofs to sidewalks, and even swathed about entire buildings. All seemed to vie with each other in endeavors to attire the whole city in holiday suit. By 8 A. M. the rustics commenced to flock into the place from the small towns and villages in Orange County, and from stations along the line of the Newburg branch of the Erie Road. They came also from the mountains of Dutchess, from Fishkill Plains and Fishkill Corners, Fishkill Hook and Fishkill Roads, Fishkill Village and Fishkill Landing, and from Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Peekskill, Cold Spring and Sing Sing.

Along the docks, sloops, schooners, yachts, tugboats and barges were gaily decorated with flags, and the piercing shrieks of steam whistles saluted one on every side.

At 9 A. M. the special steamer *Milton Martin* lay at the steamboat dock, and in a few moments thereafter the Executive Committee of the Common Council, including the Mayor, and followed by the other members of the Common Council, stepped on board the vessel, they in turn being followed by a number of prominent citizens. Among them were His Honor Mayor Clark, of Newburg; Hon. Joel T. Headley, Hon. Charles Van Wyck, Mr. S. W. Fullerton, Enoch Carter, Halsey R. Stevens, Homer Ramsdell, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Rev. G. H. Mandeville, Rev. W. P. Abbott, Rev. Wendell Prime, Moses D. Stivers, editor of the Middletown *Press*; General Wm. R. Brown and Chauncey Leonard, Chief Engineer of the Newburg Fire Department. As soon as the gentlemen were all on board, the signal was given and the vessel started for West Point, but returned soon after for a dilatory councilman, when the second start was effected, the boat reaching West Point dock at 10 A. M.

The band attached to the post had assembled on the dock, and in a few moments after landing the Newburg Committee was received by General PITCHER, Major BOYNTON and Colonel BLACK, who entertained the Committee in conversation till the arrival of the ferry-boat from Garrison, on board of which was the President of the United States, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, and General PORTER. While the ferry-boat was landing, the West Point Band took a position upon the upper deck of the steamboat *Martin* and played the "March from the Amazons" while the President disembarked. Mayor CLARK then advanced, when the formalities attending a first meeting were gone through with, after which all passed on board the *M. Martin*, the lines were cast off, and the steamers' bow was headed northward.

As soon as the President reached the saloon deck the usual hand-shaking and introductions followed. In passing the north dock at West Point a Presidential salute was fired from the batteries, the steamer responding with shrieks from the steam whistle. Coming up the river the vessel ran close to the west shore, Mayor CLARK and others standing on the upper deck forward engaging the President in conversation relative to the proposed shore road from West Point to Cornwall. The latter spoke of the enterprise as a formidable one, requiring great engineering skill, but he stated that the enterprise met with his hearty approval, and that the Government would lay out the road to its furthest northern line, and that he wished the public to have more freedom of access to West Point and its surroundings. He seemed to think that the greatest difficulty in building the road would be encountered at the base of Butter Hill, at the northern gate of the Highlands.

As the *Martin* passed Cornwall Landing on the way up, flags were waved from housetops, and cheers were sent up from the shore. Ladies waved handkerchiefs, table-cloths, aprons and bonnets, and one enthusiastic individual was perched upon the roof of a barn waving an almost fully-grown tree. In response to all this the steam whistle again shrieked, the band played the "Evergreen Polka," and the swift-gliding steamer sped onward with her precious freight. A few moments longer and Newburg was reached, and, sitting as it does upon a hill, the sight witnessed was a grand one. Nearly all of its two thousand buildings were capped with human beings upon the housetops, while nervous, wheezy tugs and steamers darted about the river, belching forth volumes of smoke and steam. Everywhere "Old Glory" was seen floating in the strong northwesterly breeze, and the streets, steep and narrow, were filled with thousands of spectators, all eyes being centred on the steamer, which was also finely decorated. By the city she glided, going to the extreme northern end, when the order was given, "About ship," and in a few moments thereafter the distinguished party had landed. The first to go ashore were President GRANT and Mayor CLARK, arm in arm. They were followed by HAMILTON FISH and Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY. As the four walked slowly to Front-street, the immense crowd watching them with bared heads broke into a cheer, President GRANT lifted his hat in acknowledgment of the popular ovation, as did also the Secretary of State, and in a moment the quartet were *vis-à-vis* in a carriage. Major BOYNTON, General PITCHER, General PORTER and Colonel BLACK followed, taking seats in a second carriage, the balance of the party occupying eight other carriages. As soon as all were comfortably seated, and amid salutes from Washington's Headquarters, and vociferous cheering of the multitude, the procession moved forward.

No. 4 Engine Company carried a banner, on which was inscribed: "Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; Appomattox, 1865; Tanner of Galena, 1861; Our President, 1869." A four-horse wagon contained thirty-three young ladies, attired in red, white and blue. The ladies of Silver Stream Lodge, Daughters of Temperance, were seated in a two-horse wagon, also attired in red, white and blue.

The utmost enthusiasm existed along the route, and the numerous decorations were magnificent. Previous to the arrival at Washington's Headquarters, thousands of people had assembled upon the grounds surrounding the place. The procession marched through the north entrance, the head of the line halting within 200 feet of the eastern door of the antique building. Between the carriage containing the President and the house there could not have been at this time less than 5,000 persons. At last, however, the crowd gave way, when the President's carriage was driven slowly to the east door, the occupants alighting and entering the building, where General GRANT was introduced to LEVI D. WOOLSEY, the aged superintendent of the house, and to Mrs. JONAS LE FEVER and other ladies in attendance. Mayor CLARK then addressed the President as follows:

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

MR. PRESIDENT: No more pleasant duty could be assigned me than that of bidding you welcome to the City of Newburg—to this house and to these grounds made sacred by the associations which surrounded them during the struggle for Independence. After the seige of Yorktown in April, 1782, the headquarters of the army was Newburg, and that noble patriot and soldier, WASHINGTON, occupied this house, and here on this hallowed spot we are permitted, Mr. President, to welcome you on behalf of the people of the City of Newburg. We bid you a hearty welcome. From April, 1782, to November, 1783, the Continental Army occupied these grounds and WASHINGTON'S Headquarters were in this house. Here he bade farewell to the veteran army, and to the noble officers who surrounded him during the struggle for independence, and now, under the good providence of God, we are permitted to welcome the successor of the Father of his Country. Through you, General, and the noble band of patriot soldiers of the Army of the Republic, we have a country, and are permitted to enjoy peace. And now to the noble words uttered by yourself the whole nation responds, "Let us have peace," and we say to all people of every clime and nation, "Come, brethren, and enjoy this land with us." Mr. President, we point to these headquarters with pride, for here that noble patriot and soldier refused the crown. Here, this soil has been moistened by the tears of veterans who went through the horrors of Valley Forge without murmuring. Here WASHINGTON bade farewell to the noble men and officers of the Continental Army. And again I say, welcome to the preserver of our noble heritage. On behalf of the people of the city, welcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

General GRANT responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR: It affords me great pleasure to visit the City of Newburg, and this spot, made memorable in the way it has been. I should be very glad to respond in fitting terms to the reception which I have received here. You know, however, that I am not in the habit of making such responses. I therefore, in a word, thank you for the very hearty reception and welcome which I have received at the hands of your citizens.

At the conclusion of these remarks applause and hand-shaking followed, when the President and party resumed their seats in their carriages and were driven to Mayor CLARK's residence, at the head of Second-street, in Liberty, where a collation was served.

At the close of the feast the usual number of toasts were drank, Judge TAYLOR, of Newburg, opening as follows:

The President of the United States—May his civil Administration be as peaceful and prosperous as his military campaigns were glorious and successful.

The President said:

"You don't expect any person to make two speeches in one day; therefore you will not expect me to make a reply."

Judge TAYLOR then gave

The Secretary of State—We as citizens of New-York now take occasion to express the sense of honor that has been conferred upon us by the selection of him by the President of the United States as the head of his Administration.

Secretary FISH responded as follows:

"I thank you, Judge and gentlemen, for the sentiment and for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive it. I felt it a very undeserved compliment paid me when the President was kind enough to call me into his Cabinet. If, however, the people of my own State, and those of the United States, will be pleased to bear with my infirmities, I shall in this as in all other things defer to his better judgment, and believe their judgment to have confirmed him in the right. Let me give you

The City of Newburg—Its hospitalities, its Mayor and its ladies." [Applause.]

Responded to briefly by S. W. FULLERTON and Judge GEORGE.

Judge TAYLOR gave the following:

The Military Academy at West Point—May it always in the future, as it has in the past, furnish from its rolls the greatest soldiers of the age.

Responded to by General PITCHER, who defended the institution from the charges that it was a useless and costly affair. He thought its usefulness needed no vindication, but if any was required it could be found (glancing at the President) in this very room. [Great applause.] He closed his remarks as follows: "I will give you what we are all more or less interested in—

The Newburg and West Point Turnpike."

JOEL T. HEADLEY responded in a brief speech, giving as a toast "The Clergy," which was responded to by Rev. G. H. MANDERVILLE, of Newburg.

Judge Taylor gave "The Citizen Soldiery," represented on this occasion by the Nineteenth Regiment, which was responded to by Colonel W. D. DICKEY, who, as a West Point officer remarked, would be criticised in the regular army as a beardless boy.

The Presidential party was then escorted in carriages to different prominent points about the city, leaving here at 4 P. M. on the steamer *Marten*, for Cold Spring, amid the cheers of the populace. The President dined with GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE at 5 P. M., and left for HAMILTON FISH's residence at an early hour in the evening. He will leave Garrison for Washington Monday afternoon, to be present at a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

The sister of M. BERRYER, the Duchess REARIO SFORZA, is negotiating for the purchase of the chateau at Angerville occupied during his life by the illustrious orator.

Lord DERBY is said to have written a very handsome letter to Mr. GLADSTONE regarding his new book on HOMER, just published. Besides the acknowledgment of the intrinsic merits of the "Juventus Mundi," the ex-Premier expresses frankly his admiration and wonder how in the course of the last two years his indefatigable successor should have found time for its composition. It is rather singular that Mr. GLADSTONE's "Juventus Mundi," and Mr. RUSKIN's "Queen of the Air," should have appeared simultaneously.

The London *Scotsman* announces the serious illness of Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD, the poet and novelist. Some few weeks since Mr. MACDONALD, in company with Dr. BUCHANAN, left London for a cruise among the Shetland Islands in the yacht of Mr. STEPHENSON, of Edinburgh, the party intending afterward to sail for Norway. Unhappily during the cruise Mr. MACDONALD was suddenly seized with illness of so alarming a character that it was deemed expedient to make for the nearest port without delay. The unfortunate gentleman was carried on shore and remained in Shetland in a state of complete prostration for more than a fortnight. The symptoms having somewhat improved, Mr. MACDONALD has since been brought to London, but he was so weak on his arrival that he had to be carried from the train to the carriage which conveyed him to his residence. Mr. MACDONALD's complaint, we understand, is of the nature of imperfect circulation, in addition to which he is suffering from a most painful affection in the leg. Within the last few weeks he has recovered sufficiently to be removed to Derbyshire, whence better accounts of his condition we are glad to learn have been received, although he is still very weak.

The Chinese.

Senator CASSERLY, though opposed to the threatened influx of Chinese into the United States, stated in a recent speech, that "as competitors they were not to be despised even by our skillful mechanics, for the reason that, as a race, they are industrious and frugal, and ingenious in many handicrafts."

Then pray let them come, for we have too many people calling themselves mechanics who are neither skillful, nor industrious, nor ingenious, nor frugal, while skillful, industrious, frugal and ingenious mechanics are just now our greatest need.

VIRGINIA.

The Philosophy of the Recent Election—The Policy of the North Toward the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May we not, in the noontide light of the late election, and the new and irresistible revelation it carries to the public conscience, now reasonably expect from the people and authorities of the United States, that departure on a new line of policy toward the Southern people—so long held out to us, so long deferred, so long hoped for?

The North had been told, and, doubtless to some extent, feared it was true, that the surrender of the Southern people was hollow, and that we but waited opportunity to undo our engagements and renew the abandoned contest; and they put us under military governments. Four years have now passed without an incident or a fact rising higher than the mere personal and local disorders common to all communities, occurring through all the South, to substantiate the allegation; while, on the contrary, the general good order and obedience to the public authorities, everywhere prevailing, have, day by day, stamped falsehood on a charge that, from the first, was but the coinage of the unworthy to advance selfish ends.

They had been told, in like manner, that our acceptance and ratification of emancipation of the blacks was deceptive; that we would oppress—nay, perhaps, starve them, and only waited opportunity to reduce them again to slavery! So, to military government over us, were now added bureaus, cooks and guardians for the negroes.

Four years have past and no attempt to harass or hurt them, and no plot, plan, or conspiracy to reënslave them has come to light, to give a semblance even of truth to these allegations—but, on the contrary, every day has everywhere furnished evidence of the just treatment of the negro, of the full and real recognition of the negro's freedom, and of all the rights which freedom confers. The rights, without hindrance from any, to go or to come, to work or play, to save or waste, to gain or lose, just like the white man, according to his tastes and his merits.

In like manner the fullest assurance has been given, in every form required or allowed, of our unequivocal assent to the measure of emancipation as final, and as not even desirable to be reversed.

They were told that political rights for the negro would never be assented to by the Southern people; and thereupon, for further assurance to the blacks, further disabilities were imposed on the mistrusted whites.

It is true that about the expediency of conferring suffrage on the negro opinions were divided here, as everywhere; and, if at the North and West, where the results of the experiment would be almost null, people paused and doubted before entering upon it, surely it should excite neither surprise nor prejudice that the same was the case at the South, where the consequences of it must fall with full force. Still, these rights, as conferred by Congress, were never forcibly or fraudulently, in a single instance, intercepted in Virginia, (nor, as we believe, to any sensible extent anywhere in the South,) and, from the time of their ratification by the clear expression of the public will, have been fully recognized as the established policy of the country, and the opposition, till then justifiably made to them, wholly abandoned. Accordingly, in the late election the people of Virginia, in recognition and evidence of their acceptance of this decree of the governing will of the country, have almost unanimously voted for a State Constitution fully guaranteeing the rights referred to, and elected as officers of their government not one who is not in favor of upholding them.

But they were now told that the blacks, notwithstanding this concession, would not be permitted by the whites to vote freely their choice—and, still crediting every calumny which the carpet-bag was still always ready to supply, the public force was ordered to be everywhere at hand, prepared to prevent any interference with the free exercise by the blacks of their rights of suffrage.

But when the day came, lo! it turned out to be the whites against whom that protection had been invoked, who alone felt the benefit of the safeguard which had been provided, and those blacks who desired to give Conservative votes, who alone needed, as well as felt it—not against the whites, but against their fellow-blacks, (set on by their white misleaders,) who, only, were found anywhere that day to attempt intimidation or offer violence to adversary voters. On this account, and to that extent (still, not very considerable) only, was the force provided needed or used, to preserve order at the polls. Beyond that, and everywhere where the whites predominated, order, fairness and quiet, to as large an extent as was ever exhibited in any popular election held in any State—due not to the presence of force, but to the habitual good temper, justice and training of the Virginia people—universally prevailed.

It is now said to be a Democratic victory, and party passions are appealed to to ravish it from the alleged victors! Will any party place itself on so revolutionary, so internecine a ground? What is it but to justify every register, every commissioner, every election officer—nay, every man through the whole country, to defeat by fraud, where he cannot by fair means, their party adversaries; and the lesson once taught must, it is obvious, sap and undermine, in all its wide extent, the whole firmament of public and private virtue. The consequences would be simply frightful—brimfull of public and private shames, disorders and ruin. But infamous as the appeal would be, if the case existed, the fact alleged is wholly untrue. From the beginning of the civil war, old party lines were effaced in Virginia. We went through that deplorable struggle side by side, as Virginians only, for what we thought the rights and welfare of Virginia, suffered defeat together, and afterward disfranchisement and political subjection, and, together still, whatever our antecedents, we are simply, as Virginians, seeking, on the terms prescribed by the prevailing party, to regain for ourselves and our State the place, the political equality of the races and consequent social peace and harmony we have lost in the Federal Union. Every prominent Whig, and every prominent Democrat of former days, with but individual exceptions, have united in this effort, have voted together in the late election; and it may not be out of place to say that the first beginnings of the movement which has thus resulted in this almost entire unanimity of our people, though promptly and fully shared and promoted by the most pronounced Democrats of the past, were set on foot by men who stood always opposed to the Democratic Party as long as there were parties in Virginia, and that the few malcontents (*absit invidia*) who refused their concurrence are, mainly, of those who formerly belonged to that party. We voted for WALKER as the exponent of the policy of Congressional reconstruction—the political equality and the harmony of the races—and as the friend of both; and we voted against WELLS as the exponent of reconstruction on terms of inequality and necessary discord between the races—as hardly professing to be the friend of but one of them, and as really, in our belief, the enemy of the best interests of both.

Now all these various and successive charges brought against us, of, first, a design to renew the war; then, to reduce the blacks again to slavery; then, to refuse persistently negro suffrage, or, seeming to yield it, to circumvent the fair enjoyment of it; and, finally, to have sought party ends—all and each have successively faded in the steady and still increasing daylight of undeniable facts, all tallying with one another, and revealing, at length, to all save those whose eyes, like the owl's, shut at the approach of light, the white-robed form of Truth.

May we not then, we repeat, now fairly expect that the North will at last better understand, and more justly judge and deal with us?—will understand that the war, on our part, was simply the result of conflicting views of constitutional rights, sincerely entertained—that these differences decided by that last arbiter of differing opinions to which both parties appealed—the South, defeated, accepted, with equal good faith, the decision as binding, and thenceforth held "slavery" and "secession" as no longer entitled to claim countenance or protection under the Constitution of the United States, and, finally, that these points of difference, thus determined and given up, we desired, and desire, what was, in that event, promised us by all the authorities of the Government competent to speak the public voice, and pledge the public faith, to share, as of yore, in all the rights, privileges and powers of States and citizens of the Federal Union?

Such, we think, is the true philosophy of the recent election in Virginia—such its informing spirit and teachings; true, certainly, as to her; nor less so, as we believe, as to the people generally of the South. Are we not authorized then to count now with confidence on a new departure of the Government at Washington on the line of peace; that line which we have now given an unvarying four years' proof of our desire to pursue? Not peace only, but of that harmony also which springs alone, in the words of BACON, out of "equality and correspondence;" that concord of which it has been said by another high authority, it "gives to smaller States strength, and makes great ones resistless."

Should the American Union once more exhibit itself to the world, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from sea to sea, as one united and harmonious whole, its divisions healed, its wounds bound up, its energies undivided and in full play, who may measure the grandeur of its destiny—the marvels of its power?

Impressed by a spirit of harmony and a sense of security, the arts and sciences plume themselves anew for higher and hitherto unattempted achievements; the sea and the land groan under weights, unfelt till now, of restored American commerce and agriculture, and the depths of both are vexed beyond all former precedent for their hidden treasures, while American credit and American power, now resistless and all-controlling, give laws to the capital and the policy of all the nations of the earth.

No cloud of uncertainty, no chilling fears repress the generous ardor of industry; but the mind at ease, the thoughts free, the hand unchecked, all the powers of the State, moral, mental and material, acting in harmony to one end. Not within the confines of history is presented a picture of power, opulence and happiness such as, under the auspices of wise, beneficent and patriotic men, the United States may then offer to the admiration and emulation of the world.

A VIRGINIAN.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen July 24 and Southampton July 27, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than were at hand by the *Russia*.

Information had been received at Hull on July 25, that the steamer *Niobe* had put in at Wisbey Island, Gottland, with her bows stove in through coming into collision with the steamer *Clio*, also of Hull. The *Clio* almost immediately went down, and only six out of about twenty-six on board were saved. The ill-fated steamer belonged to Messrs. BAILEY & LEETHAM, of Hull.

The French *Journal Officiel* of July 25, referring to the completion of the French Atlantic Cable, says that this new means of communication between France and the United States will henceforth render their relations more frequent and more intimate, and assist in strengthening the bonds of friendship which unite the two countries.

The *Journal Officiel* contains a *communiqué* on the case of Mr. WARREN, the American, who claims compensation for his false imprisonment in June. The official organ denies everything alleged by the journals except the fact of the arrest. It denies that "this foreigner" was ill-used or had his money taken from him. But, inasmuch as the note concludes by the admission that a "judicial inquiry is going on, the result of which it is not intended to prejudge," public judgment in the matter must necessarily be suspended.

It is stated in the French papers that the departure of the Viceroy of Egypt from Eaux Bonnes, in the Pyrenees, was sudden and unexpected; and the *Patrie* declares it was owing to unfavorable news which His Highness received a few days ago in a dispatch from Cairo. Since he left Egypt, it explains, the most extraordinary rumors have been spread among the people, and in some places have occasioned an amount of agitation that if prolonged might prove dangerous. The Viceroy has, therefore, adds the *Patrie*, been urged to return, in order to show himself to his subjects, and has adopted that course.

The Administration of the Jewish community of Schwerin has just addressed an appeal to the Jews of Mecklenburg, in favor of the erection of a monument to commemorate the promulgation of the federal law relative to the equality of members of all religious creeds.

Prince NICHOLAS COMNENUS has just died at Constantinople, at the age of 72. This Prince, a descendant from a branch of that great family which took refuge in Corsica in the sixteenth century, was for some time attached to the French Embassy at the Porte, under the Restoration. He published numerous pamphlets in favor of the Greek cause, the triumph of which he believed to be impossible without the coöperation of France acting independently of the other Powers. The illustrious house of the Comneni, which has furnished six Emperors at Constantinople, now counts but a very few representatives.

OXFORD AND HARVARD.

Additional Speculations Upon the Crews and their Chances.

From the Daily News, July 27.

At last the boating world of England has the opportunity of measuring with critical eye the champions from beyond the ocean, who come to challenge one of the Oxford fours of which we are all so proud. Several days must elapse, no doubt, before it will be possible for us to form a judgment respecting a rowing style which is comparatively new to us, or respecting that most difficult of all matters—the actual speed of the American four upon the Thames waters. But we can at once pronounce the physique of the Harvard crew to be such as to render them worthy competitors of the best amateur four we could send against them. It is not difficult for the experienced eye to trace a marked difference in the build and bearing of our American cousins and the stalwart, but perhaps somewhat less sharply, forms of most of our English rowing champions. Indeed it is a noteworthy fact that even a long-continued residence in America seems to modify the physique of the Englishman, while the third and fourth generations of descendants from European settlers exhibit so distinctly marked a change of build as to justify the view that climatic or even more subtle relations affect the phenomena of race much more readily than had formerly been supposed. Be this as it may, it is only necessary to see the crew America has sent to race our Oxonians to recognise the fact that the difference, at least as regards appearance, is very far from tending towards deterioration.

We believe that the Harvard crew have found the view expressed in American journals, that the New-York built boats are lighter than our English "shells," to be a mistaken one, and that, on the contrary, their craft will be too heavy and cumbrous for the race with Oxford. At any rate, Messrs. SALTER have been commissioned to build a boat for the Harvard crew.

It seems likely that the interest in the coming struggle will grow daily greater and greater. It was noticed some weeks ago that the Americans were taking much more interest in the approaching race than we in England were, and the remark was made that some little soreness would be felt if England should regard the event with supercilious indifference. There was not, however, the least ground for such a fear. So long as the Harvard crew remained on the other side of the Atlantic, the general public in England hardly felt that the race was really a settled thing. Now that the gallant champions of the Stars and Stripes have appeared among us, the utmost interest is at once felt in the approaching struggle. We may, perhaps, feel somewhat confident as to the result. England has been so long accustomed to recognize in her oarsmen a peculiar faculty for "feathering their oars with skill and dexterity," that she may be excused if she hopes to find their skill triumphant over all opponents. But that confidence, which, be it noticed, is fully matched by the confidence reposed by America in her representatives, will by no means lead us to look with indifference on the result.

It is probable, indeed, that as the race approaches, the interest taken in it by all classes may become somewhat inconvenient. We are not much concerned about the crowds which will line the banks of the river; in fact, it would be rather a desirable thing than otherwise that these crowds should be so unusually dense that horsemen may feel they have no chance of moving through them. Nor, again, will it greatly signify if the river steamers are so overloaded as to be unable to keep up with the boats, or so numerous as to get blocked up, and so left incontinently in the lurch. What we most dread is lest the course of the racing boats should be impeded by small craft, or lest the pursuing steamers should be so far successful in their evil courses as to destroy the chances of the crew which first falls a little astern. Our American friends are a little nervous on these and similar points; indeed, the hints about foul play have been somewhat too plainly uttered in some American prints. Such suspicions, so far as they point to intentional foul play, are as utterly undeserved as they seem utterly unworthy of "gallant opposites." But the possibility of real unfairness through the persistent folly of those who insist on a course by which they cannot possibly benefit, or through the blundering obstinacy of river captains, is too serious to be overlooked. The motto of our river steamers seems hitherto to have been, "Væ victis," or, in the vernacular, "the devil" (in the form of a Citizen steamboat) "take the hindmost." It is time they should be taught manners.

From the Morning Herald, July 26.

To-day it is expected that the Harvard crew will appear for the first time in their racing craft on British waters. The four men have by this time sufficiently recovered from their voyage and its concomitant ills, to be able to commence again the practice that was thus interrupted; as yet they have only appeared in skiffs on the tideway, but the little taste of strength that they then exhibited has fully impressed the waterside loafers with an idea of their power; but it is not the bending of oars or the breaking of stretchers that make a four go. Power is certainly a *sine qua non*, but style runs it close, and certainly unanimity beats them both. A four-oared crew may be individually giants, but collectively lambs, and old oars who have had much experience in training raw recruits to the oar will indorse the axiom, that the heavy and muscular man is the hardest clay to mould; so much has to be undone before the moulding begins. In the two crews that are on this occasion opposed to one another, a peculiarly heavy and strong material has been called into request. The Harvard men are tall, wiry-looking men, well bronzed by sun and exposure, who seem to have received their training as yet with a most kindly result; they would overweigh by many pounds the average either of winning fours on the Cam and Isis, or of those London quartettes who have distinguished themselves at Henley and on the Thames. The Oxford men on the day may be taken to be some way the heavier, as they have now reached about their lowest average, just under twelve stone a piece, and in the next month, with a relaxation in the heavy work they have of late been doing under a broiling sun, they are sure to rise. It is generally assumed, though whether on physiological or experimental grounds it is not stated, that for a long course a heavy man is of greater service than a light man; but in allowing this supposition we come to the great difficulty in drawing the line as to where a long course begins and a short one ends, and where the mean ranges between a heavy and a light man. The whole question is based on arbitrary distinctions settled by no laws whatever. Light crews, as generally understood, have as often won the 'Varsity race as heavy ones; very few heavy men can be recalled who were well known to have been worth their weight; while among professional watermen a heavy man, in the University acceptation of the term heavy, is a prodigy; a twelve-stone waterman in training appears once in a decade. There is little doubt that a good big man is better than a good little man, but they are much more difficult to obtain, and when once found to be made fit for a four; as we descend in the rowing scale this is still more evident as two big men in a pair-oar, unless twins, take years to get together. The Oxford crew have up to the present time been working in a broad shallow gig tub, that with a heavy coach in the stern draws a swell after her like a coal tug. This they will discard during the week for an outrigger, and over the Datchet shallows the crew will find it far easier work. At present the chance of their being coached looks remote, as permission has been refused for the use of the towing path through the park, and unless the powers that be in the royal demesne become somehow propitiated, the coach will have to try a ruse and obtain admittance in the garb of a bargee, as these gentlemen when professionally engaged are admitted. Information as to the Oxonians is, of course, eagerly swallowed, but the "Black Pots" is secluded, and on an island and on the opposite bank, if one of the cognoscenti wanted to tout, vegetation is so much at a discount that he would have to bring his own bush to hide under. Mr. WARNE has been coaching them, and at the end of the week they will be handed over to Mr. MORRISON. Criticism on their rowing is immaterial; they are in good hands, and little more need be said. The Harvard crew have engaged the services of HARRY KELLEY, the ex-champion, as a pilot for their coxswain; and it is not unlikely that he may be disposed to offer hints as to their way of rowing if necessary.

From the Morning Star, July 27.

At noon yesterday the Oxford University crew, who have been selected to row the Americans in the forthcoming international boat race at Putney, recommenced training over their present course, between Victoria and Albert Bridges on the Thames, at Windsor. No change has occurred in the members of the crew, who remain as under: 1. Mr. WILLAN, (Exeter College,) bow; 2. Mr. YARBOROUGH, (Lincoln College;) 3. Mr. TINNE, (University College;) 4. Mr. DARBISHIRE, (Balliol College,) stroke. The men are now in the third week of their training, and since its commencement have lost probably about five pounds weight each, and are certainly all the better for the loss. The crew train now twice a day at regular hours—noon and 6 o'clock in the evening. They reside at "Black Potts," are careful in their diet, and fill up their spare hours with reading, fishing, &c. Up to the present time the weather, during their training, has been exceedingly warm and far from favorable to boating exercises.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Disunited Left—Press Advice and Reproof.

Paris (July 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The "Left," which had been so long compact, united and irreconcilable, is broken up into fragments since the change in the Ministry and the prorogation of the Chamber. Several meetings have been held, of three or four hours' continuance, and on each occasion they separated as hostile as ever to the Government, but not less discordant among themselves. There are, I believe, thirty or forty Black Hussars of politics, who will neither give quarter nor accept it, but there are also as many opinions and as many projects. The proposition of M. JULES SIMON for a collective manifesto to the electors had every chance of passing but for the opposition of M. GREVY, who very sensibly repudiated the notion of a "manifesto" to the nation from a comparatively small portion of the Chamber; and to this opinion several of the provincial Deputies adhered. M. THIERS, disappointed of guiding the Left, gave up the task, and ceased to honor with his presence those who refused to hear him or accept his leadership. Instead of one Left there are now half a dozen. M. GREVY will not see things as M. JULES SIMON sees them, M. JULES FAVRE views them differently from M. BANCEL, and no one will listen to M. RASPAIL except the few who still believe in the camphor cure. The commission of the Left had drawn up their interpellation, after declining to sign that of the 116, demanding liberty of the Press, offences of the Press to be tried by a jury, the absolute right of meeting, the abrogation of the seventy-fifth article of the Constitution, the individual responsibility of Ministers, the right of initiation exercised by the Legislature conjointly with the Executive, the suppression of municipal commissions, (Paris and Lyons,) the election of Mayors instead of their nomination by the Crown, the abrogation of the law of public security, the reduction of the military and naval Budgets, and the prohibition of the Executive from declaring war without the consent of the legislative body. "Such," they concluded, "are the questions of which we demand the solution from the representatives of the nation." This project of interpellation alone sufficed to divide the thirty members of the Left into thirty-five distinct parts. M. BANCEL, the most irreconcilable of the Irreconcilables, would not hear of a programme; and as for M. RASPAIL, he felt assured that the spirit of Jesuitism had penetrated the Opposition. The most provoking part of the affair is that some of the new Deputies were elected chiefly, if not solely, for the purpose of getting up tumultuous scenes in the Chamber, and as that object was not attained, the journals that supported the then candidates now turn fiercely upon them. They have not been violent and courageous enough, and the two prints, the *Reveil* and the *Rappel*, call upon them to quit the post for which they are unfit, and to cease betraying the people. As it was found impossible to make the members of the Left adopt a collective programme, it was suggested that each member should address his constituents on his own account. Those addresses resemble each other in some essential points. The *Opinion Nationale*, one of the organs of the Democratic Opposition, blames as strongly as it dares the conduct of the *Réveil* and *Rappel*, which called upon the Deputies to resign. The *Opinion* in like manner repudiates the notion that the Left should resign their seats *en masse*. Why should they do so? Surely they are not obliged to resign, put in movement the whole electoral body and spend each, at the lowest computation, from 12,000 to 15,000 francs every time the Government adopts a measure which displeases them. That would be rather hard. It would prove that the Left are not satisfied; but every one knows they are not satisfied.

Conflagration in the Metropolis.

Paris (July 25) Correspondence Morning Star.

At midnight on Friday, July 23, the sky became suddenly tinged with a lurid crimson, which sinister appearance was so painfully suggestive of fire that hundreds, who were still enjoying the cool air of the Summer's night on the Boulevards, started to look for the fire so evidently reflected on the flame-colored sky. *Cocottes* and their accompanying *cocodes* called for cabs, and straightway drove off in the direction of Montmartre in search of a new excitement. The depot of the "Compagnie de Petites Voitures," in the Rue Stanislas, the centre of the disaster, was on fire, and the dried wood, varnish, spirits of wine, oil and tow, used so extensively on the premises, fed the flames, which spread with fearful rapidity to DEWSTER'S factory, as well as to the neighboring houses. The troops were early on the spot, and rendered efficient aid to the inhabitants in removing their furniture from their blazing apartments. The task was all the more difficult as the men were literally enveloped in a shower of sparks, which had a dazzling and almost blinding effect on them. The space formed by the Rues Vavin and Brea was quickly rendered impassable in consequence of the furniture, broken mirrors, mattresses and household goods piled in one promiscuous heap of confusion in its centre. In spite of the gallant efforts of the fire brigade, the troops, the Municipal Guard, and several companies of Police, the fire was not got under until 4 in the morning of Saturday, and even at that hour but little impression was apparent to the spectators as a consequence of their exertions, for flames leapt up every now and then, and the smouldering ruins were still emitting volumes of smoke in the afternoon of yesterday. The military on duty were under the command of General SAUMAIN, commandant of La Place de Paris. Marshal CANROBERT was on the spot half an hour after the fire broke out, and only quitted the scene of the disaster at 6 on Saturday morning. The quarter is poor, and hundreds of the families of workmen, artisans, and mechanics, whose scanty furniture was not insured, have suffered severely. Poor women, scarcely clothed, who had rushed out of their beds, were all night to be seen crouching in the midst of the household goods they had been enabled to remove; and, strange to relate, lying on the heaped-up mattresses, children and babies, fast asleep, laid there by their distracted mothers, apparently enjoyed their *siesta* in the open night air as thoroughly as though ruin and misery had not overtaken their families. A young girl of singular beauty, wrapped in a scarlet curtain, wandered amid the wreck of her father's property. She had even been unable to get hold of her shoes when awakened by the cry of fire. Beyond these scenes of despair was a circle of cabs and open carriages, in which laughed and sneered the powdered and roughed *cocottes* of the Boulevards, with their ape-like companions, while numbers of their humbler but not less infamous sisterhood mingled among the students, whom curiosity had attracted; thus "profiting by the occasion," as the French express it, to make a good thing of the night's disaster. Ten hose, 200 of the line, two companies of the Fire Brigade, and four chains of passers-by pressed into the service, were at work all night. The neighing of the terrified cab-horses, and their kicking and plunging, in their fright and unwillingness to be led out of their stables, was a curious item in the scene. By 6 a mere shell of the original building alone remained standing. At this hour the Garde Municipale was relieved by the Sixty-fourth. Four hundred and fifty cabs and £80,000 worth of property have been destroyed.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Reported Obstacles to the Meeting—Views of a Correspondent.

Rome (July 21) Correspondence Morning Post.

A comparatively trifling circumstance has recently given apparent confirmation to current reports respecting the arising of obstacles, if not to the convocation of the Ecumenical Council, at any rate to the carrying out of the plan originally conceived for the regulation of that universal assembly of the Church. The Pope's expected visit to St. Peter's to inspect the plan and preparations for the Council hall in the north transept did not take place on Friday afternoon, although it had been already deferred from the preceding Friday; and the Government architect, VESPIGNANI, who went to the Vatican to conduct His Holiness to the Church, was most urgent in his entreaties for the Sovereign's visit and approbation as a *sine quâ non* for the commencement of the works *in situ*, for the execution of which he stated that the time was growing rather limited. PIO NONO appeared indifferent or uncertain, and astounded the architect by recommending a little more delay. "*Sospendiamo tutto per ora, Signor Conte!*"

If it is not quite clear how many prelates can be reckoned on to attend the Council, it is useless to construct a hall with more accommodation than would be required, as "a beggarly account of empty boxes" would greatly take from the effect of the ample amphitheatre; and the Pope's tardiness in inaugurating the work is rather to be explained by some difficulty of this sort, arising out of the moral opposition of the liberal Catholics and the possible material hindrances of the Italian and Bavarian Governments, than by any unwillingness of his Holiness to show himself in public so soon after the death of his brother, Count GABRIEL. That the latter was not the motive is proved by the following facts: Being informed of his brother's decease by telegram on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th, the Pope remained some hours in the Vatican in solitude and meditation, but at four in the afternoon he went down into St. Peter's, where he was received by Monsignors DE MERODE, FOLICALDI and GALLE, the other canons being at vespers in their chapel, and prayed for a long time before the Holy Sacrament and the tomb of the Apostles Peter and Paul. Before leaving the church his Holiness paused at the transept and gave a passing glance at the preparations; but as his visit was not expected, neither the architect nor any of the overseers were present to receive the Pope or explain the plan to him, had he even been inclined to give the works his inauguratory blessing.

On the following morning (Wednesday) as I mentioned in my last letter, PIO NONO ascended the holy stairs on his knees, ascribing to the benefit of his brother's soul the indulgences he acquired thereby; and on Thursday afternoon his Holiness drove from the Vatican with his usual retinue, and, after alighting to pray at the adjoining church of Santa Maria Transpontina, proceeded to visit the excavations at the emporium, alighting from his carriage and walking along the Tiber bank to the spot, where the Baron VISCONTI, ever on the alert, had the honor of accompanying his Holiness, and pointing out the most recently discovered columns and masses of marble, and the most interesting inscriptions, such as that recording the Consulate of RUFUS and CAPITO, A. D. 67, during the reign of NERO, on a block of African marble, probably then destined for that Emperor's golden house, and another bearing the names of VESPASIAN and his son TITUS, Consuls together, the first for the eighth and the second for the fifth time in the year 77.

In spite of some appearances of uncertainty and delay in the preparations for the General Council, I do not share the opinion put forward by the Liberal Continental Press that that assembly will not actually meet in Rome, on account of the unwillingness of a large number of French and German Bishops to sanction as dogmas of faith the Pope's personal infallibility and his celebrated Syllabus, although the latter certainly places bishops belonging to constitutional countries in an awkward dilemma; for if they give the authoritative approbation of the Church to that extraordinary compilation of dark-age doctrines, they cannot fail to get into trouble with their own Governments, whereas if they have the courage to condemn such a flaring contradiction to the more enlightened maxims of the present age, they incur the painful alternative of offending Christ's Vicar, and those who direct his conscience and inspire his actions. Still, the official journal of the Council, the *Civiltà Cattolica*, is positive respecting the attendance of all Latin Bishops that are not prevented by age or infirmity; and experience shows us that when once foreign prelates, however independently they may have expressed themselves in their own dioceses, find themselves in the actual presence of the Head of the Church, with all the prestige of his courtly surroundings, they bow reverently to his decisions—as in the case of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception—and sign declarations and addresses which they had no idea of sanctioning when they left their native countries for the *Alma Città di Roma*. Notwithstanding these recognized dispositions, the Pope is said to be extremely anxious at the few scattered symptoms of episcopal independence; and the Cardinal Secretaries of State for Foreign and Home Affairs, ANTONELLI and BERARDI, look upon the scheme of the Council as a most dangerous and troublesome *impiccio*, out of which they would be heartily glad to make an honorable retreat.

THE PORT JERVIS TRAGEDY.

The Murderer Restored to Consciousness and Contrition—His Account of How He Committed the Deed.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

The terrible tragedy which has been so lately enacted in this village, is the general topic of conversation among the citizens. the excitement of which has not subsided. WARREN FELLOWS, the murderer, is still confined to his room in the Fowler House, where he is guarded by an officer night and day, as the friends of Mr. SWINTON, the victim, fear the comrades of FELLOWS may endeavor to spirit him away. There is little to be feared, however, on this score, as the fractured skull, with the brain exposed, and the liability of inflammation which must surely set in, preclude any possibility of his making his escape; still, the murder is such a cold-blooded one, and without any palliation or excuse, that there is no doubt, if he recovers from the effects of the blows from the hatchet received from JAMES SWINTON, the son of the murdered man, that he will suffer the full penalty of the law by hanging. His associates and nearest friends say there is nothing on which they can rely that will save him from the gallows, and they express their regret that he ever returned to consciousness.

After the operation of the surgeons in removing the portion of skull imbedded in the brain, FELLOWS roused up and made some inquiries, asking if he "had shot the man accidentally." The reply was made that he had not. He responded, "Then I have made my last trip." This morning, in conversation with him, he expressed himself as entirely ignorant of the occurrence, and wondered what could have induced him to enter Mr. SWINTON'S store, as he never had any difficulty with the old gentleman, and was on friendly terms with the sons. He expressed great contrition for the deed, said he was sorry, and nothing in the world would tempt him to commit such a crime were he sober. He further stated that he had been fishing on the day of the murder, in company with ELI P. MULOCK, and that he had been drinking freely of Bourbon whisky and gin, and the mixture made him crazy, and when he returned home he still was on the spree—one spree too many.

The condition of FELLOWS this evening is better than could be expected from the nature of his wound; but his condition is critical, and the prospect of his recovery doubtful. He is reported to be worth $10,000, and to have made a will and devised his property, in the event of his death, to his aged mother, and his child, who is 15 years of age. His brother, a respected merchant of Newton, N. J., arrived yesterday, returning home again this morning, leaving FELLOWS in charge of Dr. C. M. LAWRENCE. His removal to jail is a thing not to be done now without peril of immediate death. If he should recover it will be three or four weeks before he can be moved. Officer TUTHILL telegraphed today to Sheriff VAN SICKLE, of Goshen, to come and take the prisoner in charge. FELLOWS, in his sober moments, was a genial person, but strong drink was his ruling passion, and when under its influence he was uncontrollable and ferocious.

The body of ALEXANDER SWINTON, the murderer's victim, still lies at the house of his son, JOHN D. SWINTON. To-morrow afternoon the funeral services will take place from the Methodist Church, and his remains will be interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery, where repose the victims of Carr's Rock, Mast Hope, and the little girl so lately shot through the carelessness of a negro.

THE TEXAS ASSASSINS.

Application to the Superior Court for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—The Authority of the United States Denied.

JOHN H. PRATT, a citizen of Texas, was arrested on Friday last by Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, on the charge of being implicated in a riot and murder in Jeffersonville, Texas, in October last. The arrest was made on Thursday evening, in Fourth-street, near Washington-square, and the prisoner was at once taken to Ludlow-street Jail. Yesterday application was made to the Courts for a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of getting Mr. PRATT from prison.

Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR, as his counsel, presented the petition to Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, and stated that he had made application to Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States Court, for the writ; that the Judge had said he would grant the same, to be made returnable forthwith. Upon inquiry the counsel said he had learned that "forthwith" meant one-half hour. He had made the application to Judge BLATCHFORD at 11:45, and he (the Judge) required the prisoner to be produced before him at 12:15 o'clock, which was a physical impossibility, when the distance between the Court-house and Ludlow-street Jail was considered. Counsel urged that Mr. PRATT had been guilty of no offence cognizable by the United States authorities, civil or military. The charges made against him were for murder and treason, though stated in the complaint in a very vague and unsatisfactory manner. If any offence whatever had been committed by his client, the State of Texas, and that sovereignty alone, had jurisdiction of the offender. Here was Mr. PRATT, who had been arrested by virtue of the military authorities, and was then confined in prison. The President of the United States had granted an universal amnesty to all those who, like the speaker, had been engaged on the unfortunate side of the late civil war. The case of Mr. PRATT was to come up on Monday next before Commissioner OSBORN, but meantime the man was held in prison, as he, counsel, contended, unjustly and without legal authority.

Judge MCCUNN said he would grant the writ, but if the Federal authorities have control—which fact would be made manifest by the return—then all his jurisdiction would cease. The writ would be made returnable at 12 o'clock on Monday. Mr. PRYOR took the writ and also a *certiorari* to bring up all the previous proceedings.

THE ENGLISH FORGERS.

Harwood and Hatcher Returned to England on Yesterday's Steamer—The English Detective on his Way to this City after the Culprits.

The case of CLEMENT HARWOOD and JOHN HATCHER, charged with forgery in London, as has been fully published in the TIMES yesterday, came to a sudden and singular termination upon this side the Atlantic. It will be remembered that on Friday a cable dispatch was received from Inspector BAILEY, City Police, London, stating that an officer had left for New-York to take back the fugitives; but, notwithstanding this fact, the prisoners yesterday left for Liverpool, by the Inman steamer *City of Washington*, in charge of Detective JAMES IRVING, of the New-York Central Police.

It is understood that this course was taken in deference to the wishes of the accused, and Superintendent KENNEDY is in possession of a paper signed by HARWOOD and HATCHER, in which they request him to forward them at once to London to meet any charge that may be preferred against them, and also request that their baggage and all moneys found in their possession may be sent with them to the charge of Inspector BAILEY, except so much of the money as may be required to pay expenses. After having signed this document, they were quietly transferred from the Central Department in Mulberry-street, and before any one except a few of the officials, were aware of their removal, they were on board the steamer.

HARWOOD did not make any full confession before his departure, but he said enough to warrant the inference that he had for eighteen months been defrauding the firm by which he was employed; that sometimes he merely altered genuine checks, but that at other times and on several occasions he forged the checks outright. He claims that the total amount he realized from these dishonest practices was about £11,000, and he has left the impression on the minds of the Police officials here that his cousin HATCHER had no active part in his crimes, and was an accomplice only to the extent that he was aware that the crimes were being committed. HATCHER himself makes the same claim for himself, and it is believed that his complicity only extended to cognizance. Mrs. HATCHER, who it will be remembered was apprehended with her husband and his cousin, but was liberated on the same day, accompanied them homeward, and, more than either of them, seemed to appreciate the great change in their fortunes since a few days ago, when, loaded with the spoils of dishonesty, and, as they thought, beyond the reach of the law they had transgressed, they were about to step on shore and be lost to the keenest detective in the restless, rushing millions of a foreign land. They had apparently forgotten the little thread under the Atlantic that had frustrated all their schemes, and thrust them into the clutches of the law at the moment they considered their triumph complete.

THE LAST OF THE FIVE POINTS.

Extension of Worth-Street to Chatham-Square—Enlargement of the Five Points House of Industry.

The work of extending Worth-street from Broadway to Chatham-square is progressing, and will probably be completed before Winter sets in. Worth-street formerly terminated at Baxter-street, and between this point and Chatham-square a number of old rookeries existed, the resort of some of the worst characters in the City—all of which buildings have been removed, and others are being erected in their place. The extension of Worth-street is a much-needed improvement. Hitherto there has been no street between Canal-street and the City Hall leading directly from Broadway to the east side of the City. The cutting through of Worth-street may be considered as the entering wedge for the complete demolition of the Five Points, or at least of the aggregation of wretched buildings now known under that name. Property in the vicinity of the new street has already greatly appreciated in value, lots which could be bought three years ago for $1,000 now being worth $12,000 and $15,000. Before long, the Five Points will become a business locality, and the old frame tenements now existing there will have disappeared.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

For years past the necessity has been felt for an enlargement of the accommodations of the Five Points House of Industry, and the work has at last been commenced. That portion of the building lately occupied as a school-room and chapel is being torn down and on the foundation will be erected a handsome structure, 90 feet by 45, five stories in height, covered by a French roof and ornamented by a tower. The ground floor will be used as a chapel and offices. The chapel will be 70 feet by 45, and will accommodate a large number of strangers as well as the inmates of the institution. Above this will be a school-room capable of seating 500 scholars. The next two floors will be used as dormitories, in which there will be 300 beds. The top floor will be fitted up as a play-ground, and will be inclosed with glass, thus affording the children a light, well-ventilated and pleasant place of resort in bad weather.

The top floors of the old building, now used for various purposes, will be fitted up as a general hospital, in which all cases requiring surgical aid will be received. Since the removal of the New-York Hospital the necessity for an institution of this sort down town has become apparent. The improvements when completed will add greatly to the usefulness of the institution, and it is believed that instead of accommodating two hundred children, as at present, in somewhat crowded quarters, three hundred can be amply provided for. The cost of the improvements is estimated at $50,000. They will probably be completed by the 1st of September next.

The trustees of the institution hold three unoccupied lots adjoining the House of Industry in Worth-street, which will be sold. They have also three houses on Leonard-street, which are now being pulled down. These houses are very old, and were once the residences of wealthy and fashionable people, as the fittings up of their interiors show. The masons are already at work on them, and in a few weeks the lots will be cleared, and probably offered for sale.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MASPETH.

An Oil-cloth Factory Burned—Loss Estimated at $70,000.

The fire which occurred at Maspeth, L. I., on Friday night, was on the premises of Messrs. ALDEN, SAMPSON & SON, oil-cloth manufacturers. The buildings constituting the works numbered about twenty, and of these eleven were entirely consumed. The fire was first discovered in what was known as building No. 2, occupied as a paint house. Although the alarm was promptly given, and the steam engine on the premises set to work pumping at the rate of 5,000 gallons of water a minute on the flames, such was the combustible nature of the materials in the building that the fire spread with a rapidity that defied all efforts put forth. Several Greenpoint fire companies, under command of Chief Engineer SMITH, were on the spot as soon as they could, but the terrible roads that had to be traversed made the effort to reach the scene of the conflagration one of considerable difficulty, and having arrived, were of great service in preventing the spread of the flames to other property. The buildings constituting the oil-cloth factory were situated about six hundred feet southerly from the Newtown road. The large storehouse and other buildings, which are of brick, are northerly from the large frame buildings which were burned, and connect with each other by an elevated railroad. These were saved, with their stock, valued at about $150,000. A stock of five hundred tons of coal was also kept from catching fire. The two main buildings destroyed were one two stories high, measuring 170 feet by 30, with an extension, and the other was the paint house, four stories high, measuring 140 feet by 50. Among the other buildings destroyed were the office, hose-house, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, varnish-house and paint store-room. The buildings and stock contained in them were only partially insured, to the amount of about $50,000, and as the value of the property lost is about $70,000, the loss to the firm is about $20,000, but owing to the absence of the proprietors on a fishing excursion, no definite facts could be obtained. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, and there are several theories as to the location of its origin.

The following are the insurances on the property:

North British and Mer. Ins. Co.	$3,630	Jefferson	$1,815
Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.	3,630	Manhattan	1,815
Phenix, of Brooklyn	3,630	Humboldt	1,815
Etna, of New-York	1,815	Howard	1,815
Lamar	1,815	New-York Fire	1,815
Star	1,815	Commonwealth	1,815
Mech. and Traders'	1,815	Greenwich	1,815
Excelsior	1,815	Corn Exchange	1,815
Resolute	1,815	Sun	1,815
Atlantic	1,815	Cleveland	1,815
Williamsburg City	1,815	Imp. and Traders'	1,083
International	1,815	Metropolitan	907
Lumberman's	1,815	Firemen's Trust	907
		Western, of Buffalo	907
		Buffalo Fire Marine	907
Total			$51,909

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs

which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Strangers visiting the City will find the most extensive assortment of India and Persian goods, in every variety, style, and of all descriptions, that have ever been offered in this country at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Carbolate of Lime.
ONLY SURE DISINFECTANT.
For sale by all druggists.
Depot, No. 71 William-st.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

CLOUGH.—On Friday, Aug. 6, PAMELIA CLOUGH, wife of Hamilton Clough, in the 66th year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Butler, at No. 45 West 46th-st., on Sunday, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Fulton papers please copy.

RANDALL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his son, Charles K. Randall, No. 30 East 33d-st., JOHN RANDALL, Esq., of New-York, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, East 42d-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

STAFFORD.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, in the 14th year of his age, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, only child of Marshall B. and Charlotte E. Stafford.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 162 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Goshen, N. Y., for interment.

WARD.—At Newmarket, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 6, of diabetes, JOHN FOWLER WARD, in the 76th year of his age, formerly of New-York.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, at 11 A. M. The train will leave from the foot of Liberty-st., at 9 A. M.

WARD.—On Friday, Aug. 6, GRACE IVA, infant child of Mortimer and Mary I. Ward.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 71 2d-av., on Sunday, Aug. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"In thine arms
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,
Heaven-born, and destined to the skies again."
—*Cowper.*

WEDLOCK,

OR THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES. A scientific treatise disclosing the laws of conjugal selection. One 12mo. vol. $1 50. Extra gilt, $2. Booksellers have it.

S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. Dr. POTTER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching also, at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. CORYDON MILLARD, Pastor, and Agent Home Missionary Society, and also at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF "The Baptist Sunday-School Union" will meet with the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver-st., corner of Henry, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Subject—*The Teacher's Aim in Every Lesson to Present Christ to the Scholar.*

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. Rev. A. GORY, from France, is the pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the whole Summer.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 2d-av. and 14th-st.—Joint services of the congregations worshiping in this church and in Historical Hall, corner 11th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH WILL meet in their new chapel, on Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts., on SUNDAY. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3½. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.—SUNDAYS in August, Holy Communion at 7 A. M., (also on the last Sunday of the month at the 10½ o'clock service,) morning prayer and sermon at 10½ o'clock; evening prayer at 5 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. N. PYLE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Near Coming of Christ and the Setting up of His Kingdom on Earth.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes; Rev. GEORGE C. PENNELL at 10½ A. M. and Rev. H. W. BEERS at 7¾ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted in signs.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. B. M. ADAMS. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. WM. V. GARNER, of Boston, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Subject for evening discourse—*Foundation of Character.* Sabbath School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., will be open on SUNDAY. Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., will officiate. Morning service 10½ A. M. Afternoon service 4 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, Presbyterian, corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st.—Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., pastor; Rev. LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in the church TO-MORROW. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. A. BARTLETT, and in the EVENING at 7¾ by Rev. Mr. MASON, of the Memphis (Tenn.) Conference. Seats free. Strangers invited.

PROFESSOR A. J. UPSON, OF HAMILton College, will preach each SABBATH MORNING during the month of August, at 10½ o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. C. H. BRIGHAM, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 8. Morning service, 10½; evening, 8 o'clock. At evening service seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT—PREACHING AT NO. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, Aug. 8, at 10½ and 3. At 3 P. M., Elder W. G. BURNS will read the end of the age, from St. Peter, and an article on *Solar Mutability.*

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., LL. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen cordially invited.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats all free.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.—Preaching by Rev. JOHN J. OWEN, of London, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. [illegible]

BILLIARDS.

History of the Game—Its Antiquity—Modern Changes and Improvements.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

The literature of billiards is scanty; its origin dimmed by obscurity. SHAKESPEARE identifies it with the amusements of CLEOPATRA'S Court at Alexandria; and although more than one writer has pronounced our immortal bard guilty of an anachronism, it seems quite possible that he has some slight authority for putting the words "Let's to billiards" into the mouth of the Egyptian queen. Writing in 1743, and referring to the derivation of titles of sports from the instruments used, Mr. MAURICE JOHNSON, Jr., a member of the celebrated Spalding Society, says, on recollecting all he can of the ball plays of the Greeks and Romans, and on consulting BULLINGER, (*de ludis vet,*) GODWIN, ROUSE and KENNETT, he finds nothing about cricket, which he conceives is the Saxon game of Lhicce, the crooked club being the bat wherewith the ball is struck. Billiards he takes to be a Norman pastime, from the *billart*, a stick so called, and used similarly. STRUTT explains his twenty-eighth illustration as a representation of a very curious ancient sport, which appears, he says, to bear some analogy to bowling, but the bowls, instead of being cast by the hand, are driven with a battoon, or mace, through an arch toward a mark at some distance from it. Hence, he makes no doubt, originated the game of billiards, which was formerly played with a similar kind of arch and a mark called the king, but placed upon a board instead of on the ground, as illustrated.

The authorities cited induce the supposition that, at an early period, a rude game, answering to some extent the description of that commonly supposed to have been introduced into France in the reign of CHARLES IX., was played. But, how remote its origin, or when the addition of a table to the impediments gave it at once increased dignity, by accommodating it to the limits of a room, and obviated the necessity for excessive stooping, seems uncertain.

Dr. JOHNSON inclines to the belief that the French derived from England both the play and the name, which he states is a corruption from *balyards*, yards or sticks to drive the ball along the table. It is not unlikely that he is partially correct in his assertion, for we find the game flourishing in Elizabethan England, and immortalized by poets contemporary with DE VIGNE, the artist who first designed tables for His Majesty of France. Among others EDMUND SPENSER, in his "Mother Hubbard's Tale," sang:

> "With dice, with cards, with balyards far unfit,
> With shuttlecocks, misseeming manly wit."

In the reign of JAMES I. billiards appears to have held its place at Court, for among the payments out of the Exchequer, we discover the following note: "To HENRY WALLER, our joyner, for One Billiarde boarde cont. Twelve foot longe and fower foote broade, the frame being wallnuttre, weell wrought and carved, with eight great skrewes and eighteen small skrewes." Again, a little later, EVELYN describes a new sort of billiards, "with more hazards than ours commonly have," in which the balls are struck a round posts and pins with the small end of stick shod with silver or brass. Half a century further on, SEYMOUR'S *compleat Gamester* is before us, replete with rules and instructions for playing the game, of which, however, singularly enough, not a word in the shape of antecedents transpires. Belonging to every table, he says, there are an ivory port and king, which stand at opposite ends; two small ivory balls; and two sticks, called masts, made of Brazil, lignumvitæ or some other heavy wood, and tipped with ivory. If the heads are loose a smart stroke cannot be made, but the defect is easily perceived by the hollow sound and faint running of the ball. The game is five up by daylight, or seven if odds are given, and three by candlelight; but in gentlemen's houses no such restrictions are admitted. Whoever shall strike his ball nearest the king wins the lead. He must have a care to hit, with the first stroke, the end of the table leading from the king to the port, and lie so cunningly that there may be a chance of hazarding his opponent, or of "passing" with the next stroke. The aim of the contest is who shall pass first. Many opportunities are presented for hazarding, also for hindering an opponent from passing; and it is pleasant to observe the policy used, as by turning the port with a clever stroke. Should you, however, turn it with your stick, it must be set right again. If your opponent has passed, and you dare not venture to follow him, you must wait the opportunity of hazarding or kinging him—that is, of forcing his ball upon the king; then you win one, unless your ball flies from the table or into a hazard, in either of which cases you lose one. Players ought to have a curious eye, and very good judgment, when they intend to king or hazard, and just quarter out so much of the ball as shall accomplish the object. Among the rules which follow is a clause to the effect that no bystander, even though he is betting, shall be allowed to offer advice, unless asked. If he does so, he "shall, for every fault, instantly forfeit twopence for the good of the company, or not be suffered to stay in the room."

About the year 1744 the game seems to have become better known, though it was evidently not in good odor, for we find that, at the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the owners of fifteen tables were convicted. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, referring to the case, says: "The citizens have determined to prosecute, in the same manner, all billiard tables that shall be arraigned for the future, or those which now remain if kept open after 9 o'clock at night, or knowingly suffer merchants' apprentices, or clerks belonging to gentlemen of any business to play in their houses." This opposition was not, of course, likely to be productive of many improvements in the method of play. The tables, however, seem to have been remodeled, and toward the close of the century consisted of two exact squares, the upper half above, and the lower half behind, the middle pockets.

The use of the port and king gradually died out, and fortification billiards next became fashionable. It required red and white forts, and batteries and a pass; the English colors being red, and those of the French or antagonistic force white. The opposing forts held possession of the two ends of the table, and each player was provided with three small balls—one for attack and two for defence. The game was twenty up, and points were scored by taking—*i. e.*, passing through forts, four points being reckoned every time the attacking ball rang a bell, with which each fort was provided. Other games, played with two balls only, driven by maces, afterward superseded fortification billiards; and in due course we first approach something like the game of the present day.

WHITE is the earliest recognized authority, perhaps the only one, up to the opening of this century; for, in his prefatory remarks, he gives as the chief reason for amplifying the contents of his book, that "no work on the game of billiards had hitherto made its appearance in this country." In some parts of the Continent, he says, a round or oval table is used, and in others a nearly square one; but the shape universally admitted in England is the oblong, from nine to twelve feet long, by four to six feet wide, covered with green cloth, surrounded by a raised edge or border, lined with an elastic pad known as a cushion, and furnished with six pockets. The instruments employed for striking the balls are the cue, a long round stick usually made of ash, and shaped in the form of a cone, with a narrow flattened or rounded point; and the mace, a slender rod with a thick piece of mahogany affixed to its extremity, and adapted in such an angle as to rest flat on the table while the stick is held up to the shoulder in the act of striking. The under side is flat and smooth, the upper concave, and the end opposed to the ball plain and broad. The cue is most in use, and, possessing various advantages, is preferred to the mace by good players. Ample directions are given for wielding both instruments; the head of the mace, it appears, should be adapted accurately to the centre of the ball, and the stick carried up even with the right shoulder, when a pushing movement must follow, but no sudden impulsive force. With the cue, a full centre or low stroke only can be accomplished, and, to render the latter the more certain, it is necessary to chalk or *make the end of the cue rough with a file.*

The games chiefly calling for notice are the white winning, white losing and white winning and losing, each of which requires but two balls. In the first, the sole object is to pocket your adversary's ball, and in the second to pocket your own ball, while the third admits of both winning and losing hazards, so called by reason of the games mentioned. WHITE proceeds to explain that *caramboles* or *caroms* have been newly introduced from France. They are sometimes played alone, the game being twelve up, but more usually hazards also are allowed in conjunction, and the winning and losing carambole game consists of either twenty-one or twenty-four. The red ball is placed on a spot on a line with the stringing nails, (that part of the table from which the players strike at the outset, and which is generally marked by two brass nails,) at the lower end, and each antagonist, at the first stroke of a hazard, plays from a mark or ring opposite to it, at the upper end of the table. After making *caramboles*, or hazards, the grand object is to obtain a baulk, *i. e.*, to hole the white and then bring the player's and the red ball above the line. The regulations are pretty nearly the same as those in use now-a-days, except with respect to spotting the red. Rule 38 provides that if it be holed or forced from the table, and one of the white balls is found to be occupying its place, the marker must retain it in hand until the striker plays at his adversary's ball, and immediately afterward replace the red on its proper spot so that it may not prevent a *carambole*, &c., move being made. A good many instructions are given on the art of making certain strokes, and among others the *jenny* is named as one of the commonest, and at the same time most favorable that can present itself, so much so, indeed, that some players who have acquired facility in accomplishing it, consider the game their own whenever it shall appear. What is now termed the "spot-stroke" seems also to have been known, and an illustration shows the red in position with the striker's ball behind. WHITE says it is a simple and common hazard, but one which, if managed with address, may, by a particular mode of play, frequently be turned to advantage. From the balls being near each other, the player will be enabled to vary his manner of striking at pleasure; if, therefore, he avail himself of the low stroke (recoil,) he can without difficulty cause his ball to return to the place it occupied before, whence he may repeat the hazard more or less frequently, proportionate with his dexterity. Winning hazards were evidently the *forte* of the author, who avers that they are the key to billiards, and states that if you can make a good one little difficulty will be found in effecting every other stroke.

Before dismissing WHITE, we will quote a couple of incidents related, demonstrating the superior address of foreigners. The keeper, he says, of a room in Hamburgh, where perhaps the game is played as much as in any town in Europe, will at any time engage to make a straight hazard across two contiguous tables; that is, he will strike the object ball from one table to the other, and hole it in any specified pocket. An Italian, who frequented the Parisian tables during the revolution of 1789, displayed even more dexterity. WHITE saw him place two balls in the middle of a table parallel to each other, and venture an even bet that he would make either a winning or losing hazard in any of the six pockets. His facility at double hazard was such that he has been known to hole the red in one of the upper bags by playing at it from the striking point thirty times, without an intervening failure.

The first few years of the present century brought with them a couple of discoveries which proved of the utmost importance to the game. About 1807 or 1808 the cue leather was invented, and immediately in its track followed the recognition of the "side twist," whose powers are usually brought to bear when an angle requires rendering wider or diminishing, and prove of the greatest service in "nursing" the balls. Billiards now threw off the trammels of centuries, and became a recognized scientific pastime. The secret of the new stroke, though known to but a few at the outset, oozed out gradually, and Mr. EDWARD RUSSELL MARDON gives the following anecdote relative to its *début:* "There was," he says, "some years since, at Bath, a marker named CARR, who, although not one of the most skillful of players, possessed powers of executing certain wonderful strokes, dependent on the side twist, greater than that of any other professor. It has been stated that the advantage derived from striking the ball upon its side was discovered by CARR; but whether it emanated from him, or from another, it is certain that to the players and frequenters of the room at Bath it was as novel as it was surprising, and visitors anxious to acquire an art, not only extremely useful, but one that imparts to the game numerous beauties, were unceasing in their inquiries respecting a secret through whose means they hoped to obtain similar power. After turning for a time a closed ear to all solicitations, CARR at length apprised them that the wonders producing so much interest were effected by the use of a twisting chalk that he had lately invented, and which he had on sale. All eagerly purchased; and he assured them it afforded him much pleasure in complying with their requests. To carry out his views, he procured a number of small pill-boxes, and filling them with the powder of the chalk commonly used in the room, sold it to a host of credulous customers at half a crown per box."

The above incident suggests that CARR was among the first, if not the very first, to recognize the eccentric movements which the globular bodies can be compelled to perform, and, as PIERCE EGAN corroborates the idea by calling CARR the "father of the side stroke," it seems quite likely that he really was the originator. A well-known player, however, named BEDFORD, asserted some years ago that one BARTLEY, proprietor of the tables at the Upper Rooms, Bath, where CARR was maker, first brought the stroke into notice, having found out its properties while attempting a losing hazard from baulk into a middle pocket. Captain MINGAUD, of the French Infantry, also claimed to have introduced the side twist, and his book illustrates a number of curious shots.

EDWIN KENTFIELD, the celebrated "Jonathan" of Brighton, ranked second to none as a cueist about this time, and in 1839 he published a series of plates, supplemented by remarks, pointing out the best method of achieving continuous scores from likely and unlikely situations. The diagrams are excellent, but the letter-press does not lead to anything particularly novel. We find that the balls then played with measured between one and seven-eighth inches and two inches in diameter, while the pockets were of similar size to those of the present day; but the spot, instead of being as now, was fifteen inches from the top cushion. In 1827 slate superseded wood for table beds, and about ten years later list cushions gave way before India-rubber, whose introduction met with the stoutest opposition at the hand of both owners of tables and players. Both innovations—as they were considered at the time—subsequently proved to be immense advantages, and are now in general use.

We need hardly mention the name of the latest comer and aspirant to honors on the scene. Every player, and thousands besides who never saw a billiard table know that JOHN ROBERTS holds "the pride of place," and that he has occupied it for nearly twenty years without the appearance of a rival. KENTFIELD distinctly refused to try a passage of arms with him, and for nearly a quarter of a century ROBERTS has been allowing from twenty to thirty-five per cent. start to all comers. He looks a trifle gray and worn for forty-four years of age; but his nerve remains unimpaired, his eye as bright and keen, his sense of touch as delicate as of old. The greatest of his triumphs was a break of 346 "off the balls," including *one hundred and four consecutive spot hazards.* No player before or since ever realized such a run, even in thought, and to those who have not witnessed the prowess of the unerring cue of the Champion, it seems almost fabulous.

Yellow Fever and Quarantine Regulations.

Yellow fever rages at Key West, Fla., St. Domingo, all along the Rio Grande, Cape Caibarien, Cuba, and at Rio Janeiro. The United States Consuls at Cape Caibarien have refused to give bills of health to vessels leaving there for the United States, owing to the epidemics which prevail in the neighborhood of the ports of departure. The brig *Schlump-zu-Lulle*, sixty-four days from Rio Janeiro, just arrived, reports that she had to leave one of her crew in hospital at Rio. The bark *Nyborge*, also at quarantine, left her mate in hospital at the same place. It is believed that the men left behind were ill of yellow fever.

These facts indicate that the Health officers at quarantine will have great difficulty, even with the strictest enforcement of the admirable regulations which have thus far protected the City from the scourge of "Yellow Jack," in preventing the disease from reaching the Metropolis. The latest reports of yesterday are not encouraging, though no new arrivals of vessels with yellow fever on board have been announced during the week. JOS. HANOW, a seaman belonging to the bark *Gertrude*, was admitted to the fever hospital yesterday, and JOHN NOYES, second mate of the same vessel, admitted on Wednesday, died of yellow fever yesterday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 7, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	123	300	Hudson R........	186
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C....	124¼	100	do........	186¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62..	123¾	500	Reading........	97⅝
45,000	U. S. 5-20, C.'65. new........b3	122⅜	200	do........	97¾
3,000	do. small....	122⅜	500	Lake S. & M.So..	109
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3	122⅝	300	do........	108⅞
14,500	do........	122⅝	100	do........	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	112⅜	800	do.........b10	108⅝
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C..	115⅜	200	do........	109¼
15,000	do........	115¼	12	Panama R........	200
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur....	111¼	300	Clev. & Pitts....	107¾
1,000	Tenn.S.6s, ex c.	62	10	C., C. Cin. & I. R	74⅜
15,000	do........	62¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n....	55¾	50	do........	97¾
12,000	do........	55½	100	do........	97⅝
5,000	do........	55⅝	900	Chi. & N. W.	89⅞
5,000	do........	55½	200	do........	89⅝
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	61	300	do.........b3	90
1,000	N. C. S. 6s....	57¼	400	do..bet. call.	89¾
10,000	N. C. 6s, n....	51½	100	do........	90
11,000	So. Car. St., n..	61¼	15	do........	89½
50,000	Missouri 6s....	87½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. ..	116⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 6s....	83½	100	do........	116⅝
1,000	Ga. St. 7s....	92½	100	do........	117¼
1,000	Cal. 7s....	128	50	do........	117
5,000	N.Y. St. B.L. R	109	100	do........	116⅜
3,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo....	91½	100	do........	116⅛
1,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	98⅜	100	do........	116½
1,000	P.,F.W.&C. 2d.	99	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	83⅝
60	Bk. of Commerce.	125	200	do........	83⅞
20	Bank of Republic	120	200	do........	83¾
400	Pacific Mail....s3	85⅝	100	do........	83⅞
200	Wells-Fargo Ex..	19½	50	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅛
100	do.....s60	19⅝	100	do.........b5	90⅝
100	do.....s60	19	100	do........	90¼
20	do........	20½	200	T., W. & W.	75
200	New-York Cen....	210¼	100	Ohio & Miss. ...	32¼
50	do........	210⅛	210	N. J. Central....	105⅞
100	do........	210	20	do........	105⅝
			57	N.Y.& N.H..scrip	130
			100	Col.,C. & I. C. R.	34⅜
			56	Del., L. & W. R....	112⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$3,000	U.S. 6s,'81,C...	124⅞	$5,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'68..	122⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	125	10,500	U. S. 5s,10-40 C. s3	115⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64, bet. call....	123⅜	4,000	U. S. 6s., Cur...	111¼
265,000	U.S.5-20C,'67.b3	122⅝	175,000	do....bet. call	111
500	do.... small	122⅛	25,000	do.........b3	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. S., x c....	62	400	Chi. & N. W.	91
2,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n....	55½	300	do........	90⅞
13,000	do........	55⅜	1500	do........	90⅝
16,000	Mo. State 6s....	87⅜	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅜
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	93	300	do........	97⅝
10,000	La. 6s, Lev B..	64	100	Del., L. & W.	112⅜
8,000	Am. D. & I. 7s.	95	100	Chi. & R. I.	116⅜
20	Pacific Mail....	85	100	do........	116¼
100	do........	85⅛	500	do........	116⅜
400	Wells-Far.Ex...	20	100	do........	116¼
100	do.....s60	19½	50	do........	117
100	do........	19⅞	100	do.........b60	117
200	do.....s60	19	200	do........	116⅛
300	Adams Ex....	59⅛	200	do........	116⅞
200	N. Y. Cen....	211¾	100	Mil. & St. P. R....	84
100	do........c	211	500	do........	83⅞
100	do........	211⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅝
400	Reading R.	97⅝	50	New-Jer. C.	105⅞
1400	L. S. & M. S.	108⅞	100	do........	105½
100	do.....b30	109	300	P., Ft. W. & C..	153⅜
500	do.....s3	108⅝	200	H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call	126⅜
10	do........	109⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Adams Ex....	59⅝	200	L. Shore & M. S..	108⅞
100	West. U. T....	38⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts...	107⅝
200	Pacific Mail....	85⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	90⅝
100	do........	85⅛	100	Rock Island....	116⅜
100	Hudson R....	186⅞	100	Chic. & Alt....	160½
400	Reading........	97⅝			

SATURDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day varied but slightly from the last price of Friday night—136¼ ₱ cent. In the afternoon the quotation was 136¼@136⅜ ₱ cent. There was little or no spirit in the Gold Room, although the Export of the day of all descriptions of Gold and Silver was larger than anticipated—$919,000; of which $400,000 was in American Gold Coin. The Banks also lose $1,868,068 on their Gold averages of the week; but against this there is a net gain to the Treasury Office of $1,544,446; that is, the Office receives $3,286,037 for Gold Customs; pays out $741,589 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

In the other departments of the Bank averages the Loans increase $4,349,132; the Deposits increase $3,803,565, and the Greenbacks decrease $44,793.

The money lenders at the close of the day were generally accepting 5@6 ₱ cent. on loans at Call until Monday, although 7 ₱ cent. was paid early in the day on Railway collateral.

The Foreign Exchanges ruled 110@110½ ₱ cent., 60 days, on London.

The Public Funds were comparatively quiet, and the business at the close of the day was scarcely up to the quotations of Friday by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., except for 5-20s of 1867, which were firm at 122⅝@¾ ₱ cent., as against 122⅝ bid on Friday night.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were ½ ₱ cent. easier on new Tennessees. In the Railway market the Western Stocks were generally higher than on Friday, and in North West Common and the St. Paul Stocks there was a decided advance. The stiffness in the Western Bonds influenced better figures for New-York Central, and the whole market, near the close of the day was higher than on Friday night.

At the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with the last sales of Friday:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s..........	116½	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	125	125
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	122⅝	122⅝
American Gold Coin..........	136⅜	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days..........	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	56	55½
Virginia Bonds, old..........	58	57½
Missouri Bonds..........	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new..........	51½	51¼
New-York Central..........	210	111¼
Reading Railway..........	97¼	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island..........	116½	116¼
Northwest Common..........	89½	91½
Northwest Preferred..........	97½	97⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg..........	107½	107⅜
Pacific Mail Company..........	84½	85⅝
St. Paul Preferred..........	90½	91¼
St. Paul Common..........	83¼	84¼
Ohio and Mississippi..........	32½	32¼
Hudson River..........	183½	187
Harlem..........	164½	165½
Lake Shore..........	109½	108½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881..	125	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865....	122⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881..	125	5-20 coup., 1867....	122⅜
5-20 reg., 1862....	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1868....	122⅛
5-20 coup., 1862....	124⅞	10-40 reg....	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1864....	123⅜	10-40 coup....	115⅜
5-20 coup., 1865....	123⅜	6s Currency....	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881....	101	Miss'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss.	91
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886....	101	Louisiana 6s....	70½
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	63
Ill. coup. 6s, '77....	99	California 7s....	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '79....	99	Connecticut 6s....	99
Ill. War Loan....	99	Rhode Island 6s....	99
Indiana 5 ₱ c....	98½	Alabama 8s....	82
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..	99	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	108⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..	93	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan.	109
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., W. L	97	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870....	100⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex coup....	61¼	N. Y. 6s, coup. Canal, '72..	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	55	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73..	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	57¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74.	102
Virginia 6s, new bds..	60⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75.	102
Georgia 6s....	80	N. Y. 6 ₱ c.Canal, '77.	102
North Carolina 6s....	57	N. Y. 6 ₱ c.Canal, '78.	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	51¼	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75..	98
South Car. 6s, n. bds..	61½	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76..	97
Missouri 6s....	87½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....	143	Nassau....	105
Merchants'....	127½	Shoe and Leather....	132
Mechanics'....	140	Corn Exchange....	129
America....	143	Continental....	99
City....	201¼	Imp. and Traders'....	135
National....	114	Park....	166
Merchants' Exchange.	117	Manuf's and Merchs.	100
Leather Manufact'rs.	153½	Central National....	110
Seventh Ward....	112	Fourth National....	104⅛
Commerce....	122	Ninth National....	113
Ocean....	105	Tenth National....	105
Bank of the Repub....	119¼	Oriental....	150
Hanover....	108	Gold Exchange....	128
Irving....	100	Bank'rs' and Brokers'.	108
Metropolitan....	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	91¼	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....	91¼	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est....	89	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub....	89	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879....	98	Cleve. & P.Con. S. F.	90
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883....	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880....	86	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74¼
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888....	78½	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	95
Buf. N.Y.&E.,1st M.,'77	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70.	97½	Ohio & Miss. 2d M.	92
Harlem 1st M....	101	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M....	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds....	92
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98	Mil.&St.Paul 1st M.5s.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M 7 3-10	91¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., 1875..	101	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	95
Alt. & T. H. 1st M....	92	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Mar. & Cin. 1st M....	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	91¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st M....	87¼
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	98	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83½
Del. L. & W. 1st M....	96	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	83
Tol. & Wab. 1st M....	94	Tol., Peoria&W.,E.D.	83½
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	77	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83
Tol. W.&W.C.S.F.	80	Chi. & W. W. S. F....	85
Gt.Wes. 1st M., 1888....	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	96¼
Gt.Wes. 1st M., 1893....	85	Cent. Pac. Bds....	95¼
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M....	87½	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	83¾
Gal. & Chic. Ex....	97	Western Union Bds....	92
Gal. & Chic. 2d M....	96	Cles., P. & Ash. N. B.	91
Chi. & R. I. 7s....	96¼	Iron Mountain Bds....	92
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	94	Citizens' Gas Co....	150
Morris & Essex 1st M....	96	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91¼
Morris & Essex 2d M.	92	South Side R. R. Bds.	85
Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F..	[illegible]		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

General balance yesterday..........		$94,372,532
Gold receipts..........	$683,812	
Gold payments..........	1,200,657	
Gold balance..........		77,658,079
Currency receipts..........	$1,457,273	
Currency payments..........	574,734	
Currency balance..........		14,535,814
General balance..........		92,708,394

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $553,000.

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 7, 1869:

Aug. 3—Steamship Germania, London—	
Mexican dollars..........	$11,745
Mexican gold..........	700
Aug. 3—Steamship Germania, Hamburg—	
Silver bars..........	21,063
Aug. 3—Steamship Germania, Paris—	
Silver bars..........	16,907
Aug. 4—Steamship China, Liverpool—	
American gold..........	500,000
British silver..........	973
Aug. 5—Steamship Donau, London—	
American gold..........	12,500
Aug. 5—Steamship Donau, Bremen—	
Foreign silver..........	1,200
Aug. 5—Steamship Eagle, Havana—	
Spanish doubloons..........	19,200
American silver..........	7,400
Aug. 7—Steamship Denmark, Liverpool—	
Gold bars..........	250,000
Aug. 7—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre—	
Gold bars..........	219,080
Silver bars..........	1,800
Foreign coin..........	3,500
Aug. 7—Steamship City of Washington, Liverpool—	
American gold..........	400,000
Silver bars..........	29,685
British gold..........	14,640
Total..........	$1,510,343

The attempt of the Erie people to get possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Road has thus far been defeated, notwithstanding the interposition of Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court. A telegram from Albany to-day, to Messrs. DAVID GROESBECK & Co., No. 30 Broad-street, who have a large interest in the Bonds of the Company, advises that

"FISK, Jr., was appointed Receiver by Judge BARNARD, and tried to get forcible possession this forenoon, while RAMSEY and the writer were at breakfast. RAMSEY had Mr. R. H. PRUYN appointed yesterday, and he, being in possession, refused to allow FISK, Jr., to do anything. RAMSEY thus far is completely triumphant, and has not a doubt of entire success. Great excitement here, and quite a crowd at the office."

The aggregate amount of Imports, (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York, from Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug. 6, 1869, was $2,592,818.

Our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* expresses great incredulity in regard to the prospective ability of the Government to refund the 5-20 years 6 ₱ cent. Public Debt at 4½ ₱ cent. Gold Interest. He has had frequent occasion to be incredulous at first and astonished afterward at the resources and credit of the country in the last eight years—during the war and since. It occurs to us that at the close of the war, when we ventured to claim at least $11,000,000 per month Gold Customs for the next Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1866, *he* predicted that such an importation would ruin the country. The result was about $15,000,000 per month, or $179,000,000 odd for the year; followed by $174,590,000 in 1867; $164,500,000 in 1868, and $183,000,000 in 1869—and the country is not yet ruined!

It is noted that the Land Office at Denver, Colorado Territory, received, in July, $529,978 from sales of the Public Lands. This is a good beginning for the new fiscal year, at one of the numerous Western Land Offices, at least, and we believe it is only a specimen of the great increase in the land sales of the Government. Last year they were about $4,500,000, against $1,348,715 the year before. We have heretofore estimated $10,000,000 for the new year. We shall not be greatly surprised if this sum should be nearly doubled. The alternate Government sections on the Railway lines are now bringing in a considerable amount of money.

The Richmond County (Staten Island) Gas Company have declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 9.

The receipts from operations of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad for the year ending April 30, 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From passengers..........		$165,420 49
From freight..........		216,652 62
From express matter..........		14,867 42
From United States Mail..........		18,600 00
From Government transportation..........		20,000 00
From other sources..........		10,381 26
Total..........		$445,921 79
Expenses, viz:		
Conducting transportation..........	$97,061 22	
Maintenance of way..........	106,732 06	
Maintenance of cars..........	30,731 22	
Motive power..........	80,044 80	
Steamboat and ferry..........	29,525 58	
Government taxes..........	4,021 44—	348,116 32
Leaving net..........		$97,805 47

—a fraction under 22 ₱ cent. of the gross receipts.

The debts now outstanding of every class, and in the names of the several companies, are as follows:

In name of Alabama and Florida Railroad Company:		
First mortgage bonds and interest..........		$385,000 00
Floating debt..........		14,510 57
Indorsed bonds and interest..........		115,000 00
Second and third mortgage and income bonds..........		94,800 00
Total..........		$609,310 57
In name of Mobile and Georgia Northern Railroad Company:		
First mortgage bonds..........	$38,000 00	
Floating debt..........	34,039 16—	$72,039 16
In name of Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company:		
First mortgage bonds..........	$109,000 00	
Floating debt..........	213,673 18—	$322,673 18
Total..........		$1,004,022 91
From this deduct the second and third mortgage and income bonds of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, outstanding, for which preferred stock will be given..........		$94,800 00
And you have the sum of..........		$909,222 91

as the interest-paying debt of the Company on the 1st of May, 1869, against $2,427,000 on the 1st of May, 1868.

Of the debt outstanding of $909,222 91, there is in the new mortgage bonds having twenty years to run, the sum of $109,000. Leaving yet to be arranged, $800,222 91.

The following is a consolidated statement of the condition of the Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama and Florida, and Mobile and Great Northern Railroad Companies, May 1, 1869:

LIABILITIES.

Preferred 8 per cent. capital stock of Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company..........		$1,738,700 00
Common capital stock in name of—		
Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company..........	$1,020,800 00	
Alabama and Florida Railroad Company..........	179,700 00	
Mobile and Great Northern Railroad Company..........	71,300 00—	$1,271,800 00
Debts due in the name of M. & G. N. Railroad Company:		
First mortgage bonds..........	$38,000 00	
Floating debt..........	34,039 16—	$72,039 16
Debts due in the name of M. & M. Railroad Company:		
First mortgage bonds..........	$109,000 00	
Bills payable..........	157,583 54	
Floating debt, $85,674 89, less $29,585 25 due M. & M. R. R. Co. on open account..........	56,089 64—	$322,673 10
Debts due in name of Alabama and Florida Railroad Company:		
First mortgage bonds and interest..........	$385,000 00	
Indorsed bonds and interest..........	115,000 00	
Second mortgage bonds..........	40,500 00	
Third mortgage bonds..........	46,000 00	
Income bonds..........	8,300 00	
Floating debt..........	14,510 57—	$609,310 57
Total..........		$4,014,522 91

ASSETS.

Cost of 164 miles road bed, and all appurtenances thereto, from Montgomery, Alabama, to Tensas..........	$3,429,717 39
196 passenger and freight cars..........	141,037 99
Car factory, materials, tools, &c..........	18,384 28
Twenty-one locomotives..........	214,000 00
Machine shop, materials, tools, &c..........	45,461 98
Depot buildings, machine shops, section-houses, &c..........	89,201 40
Machine and car shop supplies on hand..........	5,002 00
Roadway materials on hand..........	10,371 00
Steamer Sumter..........	11,000 00
Steamer St. Elmo..........	31,789 86
Cash on hand..........	8,557 41
Total..........	$4,014,522 91

President—CHARLES T. POLLARD.

Vice President—L. M. WILSON.

Directors—Charles T. Pollard, George Goldthwaite, John W. Durr, Walter H. Crenshaw, Wm. A. Ashley, Wm. D. Dunn, L. M. Wilson, I. M. Muldon, John Reid, Jr.

Engineer and General Superintendent—G. JORDAN.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. J. BEASLEY.

Of the week's movements in Hops, Mr. EMMET WELLS says in this day's circular:

"There has been no change in our market since our last report worthy of note. Our quotations remain unaltered, but it is almost impossible to obtain full prices, the views of buyer and seller being wide apart. From Sauk County, Wis., we have the following advices, under date of July 28: 'Cannot account for it, but three or four days has wrought a very wonderful change in prospects. The rain's electrical influences or something has proved terribly destructive to insect life. All our potato bugs have disappeared as if by magic, and with them nineteen-twentieths of our hop lice. Four weeks ago it seemed as if they would have eaten the hop vines, leaves and poles; they may do so yet, but it will be brought about only by a great increase on present stock. I believe our balcage, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot exceed 15 to 20 per cent. of growth of 1868; then it was near 70,000 bales in the State. The calculation and preparation for the harvest has not been made as yet, and I think new Hops must rule well up.'

A correspondent writing from Richland County, Wis., says: 'The growing crop looks as fine as possible, not having been cultivated. No lice now—all passed away—Hop well in the burr.'

A writer in Ottawa County, Ohio, says: 'Crop is still promising; no insect or blight discoverable as yet; think the harvest will be about ten days later than last season.'

The writer of these reports, now on a tour of inspection throughout the great Hop districts of Central New-York, gives the following report of the condition and prospects of the growing crop in Otsego: 'On the line of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, from Cobleskill to Colliers, we were not at all favorably impressed with the appearance of the yards. Short poles are mostly in use, and the general cultivation of most yards sadly neglected; this district, however, affords no criterion whatever, of what may be expected of "old Otsego" when picking time comes, as yards in the vicinity of Cooperstown are looking finely, and as far as we have examined are free of vermin. The finest one we visited was that of Mr. DORR RUSSELL, along the road to Milford. Mr. RUSSELL has a yard of thirty acres—all in one body—which is one of the largest in the country; and, for one of its size, is the best cultivated and best managed yard we ever saw. Growers in this vicinity, who have become discouraged by recent low prices, and neglected their yards, will do well to watch the result of Mr. RUSSELL'S labors. Though very few farmers are able to run so large a yard, there is no reason why smaller ones should not receive proportionate care and attention and prove proportionately remunerative to the grower. We shall not attempt a description of Mr. RUSSELL'S hop-kilns, further than to say, everything is most complete. Growers who contemplate building hop-houses, or kilns, would do well to pattern after Mr. RUSSELL'S, as his house presents many new improvements and conveniences which we never have before seen. Upon the whole, we are much more favorably impressed with the condition and prospects of the crop in this country than we had been led to believe by reports of others, or by our correspondence with growers here, and if other counties, which we design visiting, make as good a show as this, we shall be prepared to predict a yield sufficiently large in New-York State to supply home wants, leaving us with a surplus for export. Exports last week, 1,026 bales; receipts last week, 1,235 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 63,146 bales.

Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date July 24, 1869: "Since we last wrote, our market has continued firm, with rather less doing in home growths, fine samples only being in good inquiry. Americans still remain the favorite article, prices this week being a trifle in advance of former quotations for best sorts. Reports from nearly every district of the plantations are very unfavorable, the early blighted grounds show less vermin and an evident disposition to clean, but on the whole we do not see any reason for believing that our prospects have materially improved. It remains, however, as a matter of course, quite a weather question, and so far we cannot help thinking that appearances are in favor of the plant."

Cable dispatches were received here yesterday, from London, reporting improvement in the English plantations, and the market weak. We are again favored with reports from Bohemia, by Messrs. TANZER BROS., Hop Merchants, of Raudnitz, under date July 20, 1869: "Our plants on an average have not improved; the yards on a light sandy soil have a better appearance, and the harvest may become satisfactory by continued good weather. The yards on heavy soil look bad, full of vermin, and there is no prospect of any harvest from them. The weather is very changeable. We hope to be able to give you more information about the coming crop in two weeks. Prices are maintained, with an upward tendency."

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the coal trade;

"There has been rather a better feeling, with more disposition to purchase during the past two days, which has arrested the rapid decline in prices. It was generally expected that the New-York companies would resume work, but this has not been the case, and there is no apparent prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulties between them and their men. This has influenced the market, and although we see no reason for an advance in rates, it will create a better demand. The present supply of vessels and barges is about equal to the demand.

Price of coal by the cargo, Aug. 7:

Schuylkill red ash..........	$7 50@$7 65
Schuylkill lump..........	7 25@ 7 30
Schuylkill steamboat..........	7 25@ 7 30
Schuylkill broken..........	7 30@ 7 40
Schuylkill egg..........	7 30@ 7 40
Schuylkill stove..........	7 30@ 7 40
Schuylkill chestnut..........	5 70@ 5 90
Locust Mountain lump and steamboat..........	7 25@ 7 40
Locust Mountain broken..........	7 30@ 7 50
Locust Mountain egg and stove..........	7 30@ 7 50
Locust Mountain chestnut..........	5 75@ 6 00

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Aug. 5:

Portland..........	$2 55@$2 75	Providence..........	$2 00@$2 25
Amesbury..........	—@ 3 00	Norwich, tow and dis..........	—@ 2 50
Cambridgeport..	2 80@ 3 00		
Dighton and tow..........	—@ 2 50	New-Haven..........	—@ 2 10
Lynn and dis..........	—@ 2 50	Albany..........	—@ 1 77
Salem..........	2 50@ 3 00	New-York..........	1 50@ 1 90
Apponary..........	—@ 2 60	Georgetown..........	—@ 1 50
		Washington..........	—@ 1 50

The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Aug. 5:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair..........	40,057	02
From Port Carbon..........	10,903	03
From Pottsville..........	5,451	05
From Schuylkill Haven..........	33,794	14
From Auburn..........	3,742	03
From Port Clinton..........	18,138	18
From Harrisburg and Dauphin..........	5,150	05
From Allentown and Alburtis..........	192	08
Total Anthracite Coal for week..........	116,629	03
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week..........	9,871	03
Total for week paying freight..........	126,410	16
Coal for Company's use..........	2,663	16
Total all kinds for week..........	129,074	12
Previously this year..........	2,179,155	16
Total..........	2,308,230	08
To Aug. 5, 1868..........	1,949,203	04

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 26, says;

"Another brilliant week has further redeemed the present Summer from the bad character it commenced with, and so far as Wheat is concerned it could not have been better, the occasional coolness experienced preventing too hasty a maturity of the grain, and, contrary to all expectation, we can announce that we are on the eve of harvest. Samples of ripe grain have been exhibited at market from the neighborhood of London of full average quality, rather short. Others, however, have appeared thoroughly blighted from Essex, where we hear there is much of foot-rot, occasioned by excessive wet and chills on a forward growth, others much blighted have been exhibited from the fens. The well-drained loams will, therefore, as usual, carry the day, and the excessively heavy, as well as the light lands, are likely to go short. Hungary has about finished with a good quality, but doubtful yield, as have Italy, the South of France and Spain; but there are yet complaints of backwardness and some rough weather in the north of Europe, while nearly the whole has yet to be gathered before we know what is our general stock of food. Prices as yet have stood remarkably well for the unexpected fineness of the weather; but there has been a decline generally of 1s. in this country, and about the same in France and Belgium. The Barley and Peas are said to be suffering for want of rain, as well as Oats, Potatoes, and many esculents; but there seem many indications that this is not far off, and our only hope is that it will be smart and transient, lest the main crop should suffer. Of the course of the crop in Europe we do not hear universally favorable reports; and though we would hope for the best, no great, if any, surplus is to be reckoned on.

The arrivals off the coast since July 16 were fourteen cargoes, of which four were Wheat and ten Maize.

The business transacted was as follows: Wheat, twelve cargoes in all, viz.: Californian, 52s.; Ghirka, 45s. 6d.@47s.; Wallachian, 43s. 6d.; Danubian, 40s. 6d.; Spring, 45s.@55s. 9d.; Banat, 44s. 9d. Maize, forty-seven cargoes, 25s. 6d.@29s. 3d. Barley, two cargoes, 25s. 6d. @26s. Beans, two cargoes, 38s.@38s. 3d. Dari, one cargo, 25s. 3d. Millet, one cargo, 21s. 1½d.

The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 39,368 quarters at 50s. 2d., against 25,642 quarters at 65s. in 1868.

The London averages were 55s. 4d. on 1,475 quarters.

The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending July 17 were 453,931 cwts. Wheat, and 53,222 cwts. Flour.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 7.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wilbour *vs.* Biddle; motion granted.

The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company *vs.* the Atlantic Foundry Company et al; motion granted.

John Jlanagan et al. *vs.* Patrick Cassidy; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Steinhauser *vs.* Steinhauser; motion granted on payment of $200, and with leave to plaintiff to apply for a new attachment, &c.

James Hughes *vs.* Wm. Cohen; motion granted on defendant stipulating, &c.

Frey *vs.* Thurston, Jr.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Hughes *vs.* Cohen; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Brown et al. *vs.* Pell; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 7.

By Judge McCunn.

Sophia Ewald *vs.* Robert Ewald; motion granted and cause referred.

Theodore Westing *vs.* Henry Kanenberg; motion granted without costs.

Griffith *vs.* Schainck; appeal dismissed and taxation of costs affirmed.

Thompson *vs.* Mass; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Carter *vs.* Clark et al.; motion granted and stay of proceedings ordered upon filing undertaking.

Von Cleff *vs.* Kirschbaum; motion granted without costs.

Hopkins *vs.* Bulkley; motion granted.

Brown *vs.* Windmuller; motion granted and reference ordered.

Shaw *vs.* Donelson; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Mass *vs.* Greason; motion granted.

Bean *vs.* Petengill; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

POWER OF THE REGISTER.

In the Matter of Myron Rosenberg, a Bankrupt.—In this matter, which is still pending before Register Williams, an application was made to the Register on the part of the attorneys for the bankrupt to allow and order to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the assignee the sum of $137 60 upon a bill of items, and an affidavit that such items had been disbursed by said attorneys for Register's, Clerks' and Marshal's fees and for printing. The assignee opposed the allowance of the claim on the ground that the bankrupt had already paid his said attorneys the sum of $500, which was a sufficient compensation for their services. The question presented to the Register was whether the sum of $500 was sufficient to cover the disbursements for officers' fees, and also allow a proper compensation to the bankrupt's attorneys for their services. Being in doubt whether he possessed authority to take testimony as to the value of the services, or to determine the question from his own knowledge of their value, or whether, it was a question which the Court alone has the power to dispose of, the Register submitted it to the Court.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The matter should be brought before the Court by petition, either on the part of the attorneys for the bankrupt or of the assignee, and it will then be referred to the Register to take testimony thereon.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Shields.

A CIGAR PEDDLER CAUGHT.

A cigar dealer named G. KAHN, who keeps a store on Second-avenue, ventured into the Federal building yesterday afternoon, to peddle cigars from unstamped boxes. He was immediately arrested and committed for examination.

A LOUISIANIAN HUNTING FOR AN APPRENTICE.

An unknown man, who said he was a citizen of Louisiana, called on Commissioner SHIELDS, and asked his coöperation to secure the return to him of a runaway negro girl, who had been apprenticed to him under the laws of Louisiana. On being told that no aid could be given him he departed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the week ending Aug. 7:

Geo. J. Dalton, Francis X. Bond, Henry Brady, (foreign,) Jacob Cram, Rufus L. Lord, Charles Shields, David B. Martin, W. Minck, Geo. Douglass, Frederick Hincke, John McMahon, Eugene F. Lebrun, (foreign,) Peter Kelby.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have been granted upon estates as follows:

John Jourdan, John Shultz, Cooney Konder, Wm. Ruyheimer, Edward Moran, Leonard Arnold, Julia Feilheimer, Josephine Engelbrecht, Thomas Gilligan, James Chisty, Joseph Schaefer, Henry Becker, Henry H. Black, Margaret J. Black, Peter Harnice, Conrad Meyer, Rosa McGann, Ellen Jenty, Henry McFarland, John C. Miller, Henrietta Samuel.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

The names of sixty-three accused persons were on the calendar yesterday—thirty-eight charged with petit larceny, twenty-one assault and battery, two violation of hotel laws, one misdemeanor, one violation City ordinances.

J. J. Johnson for stealing $14 from G. Sperting—sent to City Prison one month. He pleaded drunkenness at the time.

E. Lathrop, for stealing a quantity of potatoes from R. Shay—sentenced two months.

Mary Sherman, for stealing articles of clothing from J. Boylan's house—four months.

Martin Smith pleaded guilty to the charge of selling obscene pictures. Remanded for further inquiry into the matter before sentence.

Louis P. Price charged Mrs. Mary Orchard with striking him heavily on the shoulder with an iron bar. Several witnesses appeared on each side. The evidence showed the assault to be the result of family ill-feeling. Defendant fined $30.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A BEASTLY FATHER.

Eichel Singer, a German, was brought before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday, charged with violating in a most unnatural and brutal manner two of his own children, one a boy of fifteen months and the other a girl of six years. The evidence showed the fiendish nature of the man, although his appearance did not. Singer had been away from the City, and on his return was arrested by Detective King. It is possible that the infant may die from his injuries, and the prisoner was locked up until the result is known.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Margaret Connolly was arraigned for an assault with a penknife on Officer Thomas Kearney, of the Eighth Precinct, when he was attempting to arrest her for disorderly conduct, as published yesterday. The injuries of the officer proved to be very slight, but the accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

MONEY LARCENIES.

Peter McGetrick, an emigrant, now residing at No. 11½ Washington-street, and Peter Jennings, a fellow passenger over the ocean, went on a spree on Friday. Yesterday McGetrick discovered that his purse, containing $25 in United States currency and seven English sovereigns, had disappeared from his possession. Jennings was searched by the officer appealed to by the owner of the purse, who found it on the person of his prisoner. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the accused was held for trial despite his protestations of any guilty knowledge of the missing purse.

Morris Solomon gave a pocket-book containing $50 in national currency to Mrs. Mary Ann Sweeney, of No. 82 Bayard-street, for safe-keeping. She placed it in an old-fashioned dress pocket and locked the same in a bureau drawer in her room. On Friday she discovered Charles Isaacs, aged 23, a German, residing at No. 58 Mulberry-street, in the room, and saw him place his hand in the drawer where the money had been left. He was arrested soon after, and the Magistrate held the prisoner for trial yesterday. The stolen money was not recovered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Charles Clarke and Dennis Connell were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of having knocked down Thos. J. Moran, in the Fourth Ward, and robbing him of $14. There was no quarrel, so the crime was a deliberate one. Officers Finn and Murphy succeeded in arresting both of the accused after a sharp chase. The Magistrate committed both of the accused for trial, and sent the complainant to the House of Detention.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following-named persons, deceased, were admitted to probate: Fanny McGregor, or Barranguela, United States of Colombia; Patrick Harper, of the town of New-Lotts; Samuel W. Kissam and Hugh Dougherty, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons, viz.: Kaspar Schmidt, Peter Boyce, Bridget Fitzpatrick, James Higgins, Michael J. Dunne, Caroline Eastmead, Robert Slade Plouman, Catharine Gaynor and Silas H. King, all of the City of Brooklyn; Moses Thompson, of the City of Boston, Mass.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of John W. Gerity and Frances C. Gerity were granted to James Gerity; of Sarah E. Dungen to Jacob E. Colyer, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of CHAS. MORGAN, aged 18 years, who sustained a compound fracture of the leg yesterday morning by being run over by the 9 o'clock train from Albany as it passed the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fiftieth-street, death subsequently ensuing at Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 53 Allen-street over the remains of GUSTAV SINGER, aged 15 months, whose death was alleged to have resulted from injuries sustained at the hands of his father, SCHIEL SINGER, who perpetrated a horrible outrage on his person. The unnatural parent is now under arrest, and is held to await the result of the investigation to be held on Monday. Dr. SHINE made a *post-mortem* examination yesterday, but failed to find any traces of violence. He expresses the opinion that death resulted from pleuro-pneumonia.

Coroner ROLLINS was requested to hold an inquest yesterday on the body of EMMA TING, a child, who died suddenly at No. 330 East Thirty-fifth-street.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of SAMUEL S. ACKERMAN, a lawyer, aged 45, and a resident of New-Rochelle, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by a fall from a window at No. 308 East Forty-third-street, on Monday night. Deceased was temporarily stopping with Mrs. WOLFFE, at the above premises, and came home intoxicated, being soon after found lying on the sidewalk in an insensible condition.

Change of the Light-house Inspector of the Port of New-York.

Upon the retirement of Commodore A. L. CASE from the Light-house Inspectorship of this harbor, the Pilot Commissioners sent him a letter expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which he uniformly performed his duties. The Commodore has been transferred to the Naval Ordnance Bureau at Washington, and Commodore CHAS. S. BOGGS, well known for the part he took in FARRAGUT'S New-Orleans sea-fight, has been appointed his successor here. He is also President of the New-Jersey Pilot Board.

The arrests made by the Police in this City during the past week were as follows: Saturday, 276; Sunday, 190; Monday, 226; Tuesday, 245; Wednesday, 243; Thursday, 232; Friday, 203. Total, 1,615.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
Have made still further REDUCTIONS in the prices of their
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
GRENADINES,
black and colored, at 25 cents.
ORGANDIES,
in Chintz colors, at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
SUITS,
in Linen, Lawn and Poplin, from $5 and upward.
PERCALES,
CAMBRICS,
PIQUE, FIGURED AND PLAIN,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
We also call attention to a line of
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $6 and upward.
LLAMA SHAWLS AT $2 50—worth $3 50.
BLACK ALPACAS, from 25 cents upward.
PRINTS at 9 cents, warranted fast colors.
We most respectfully solicit an examination of the above specialties, as offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
GENUINE BARGAINS.
Empress Cloths, a splendid article, $1, worth $1 50.
Delhi Poplins, all wool and handsome, 75c., worth $1 05.
Alpacas, real nice goods, 50c., worth 75c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, beautiful goods, 50c., worth 75c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, much finer, 65c., worth 85c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, superfine, 75c., worth $1 05.
A few French Cambric Robes left at $2 50, worth $6.
N. B.—The Spring and Summer stock closing out at a great sacrifice.

R. H. MACY.
You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING LINES OF GOODS, NOW OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, VIZ.:
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' APPAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' TUCKED UNDERSKIRTS, $1 and upward.
LADIES' RUFFLED CHEMISES, $1 and upward.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS, $1 and upward.
TUCKED AND RUFFLED DRAWERS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF UNDERGARMENTS, ELABORATELY TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY AND REAL LACE, SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL OUTFITS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL IN CHOICE VARIETY, AND AT EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
PRINTED PERCALE, WHITE CAMBRIC, PUFFED AND RUFFLED PLAID POPLIN AND LINEN TRAVELING SUITS AT REDUCED RATES.
A LARGE LINE OF LADIES' FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CORSETS, OF THE MOST APPROVED AND BEST-FITTING SHAPES, 75 cents per pair and upward.
BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 9TH AND 10TH STS., AND 4TH-AV.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1869,
An elegant assortment of
STANDARD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 12½c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA PRINTS, colors not warranted, only 8c. per yard.
LOWELL PRINTS, only 9c. per yard.
AMOSKEAG PRINTS, only 10c. per yard.
HOYLE'S YARD WIDE PRINTS, warranted colors, only 25c. per yard.
Also, the balance of the
STRIPED ALPACA LUSTRES, only 15c. per yard.
Recent package price, 25c. per yard.
Percale, Jaconet and Organdy Robes at reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS
AT HALF PRICE.
TUESDAY, 10th inst., all the remnants of dress goods, Jaconets, Percales, Alpacas, Poplins, &c., will be offered at half price.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DIETZ & SMITH, No. 4 College-place, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. E. DIETZ,
A. G. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

NOTICE.

R. E. DIETZ having purchased all the right, title and interest, and patents of A. G. Smith, will continue the business at No. 4 College-place.

R. E. DIETZ.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALDEN J. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house on and after this date, under the firm name of UNION ADAMS & CO.

UNION ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

NOTICE—MR. W. H. WARDEN THIS DAY retires from our firm and Mr. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., becomes a partner.

NATHANIAL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE on West 15th-st.; three lots; main building about 35x100 feet; brick stable, sheds, &c.; large yard; steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c.; heated with steam, and gaspipe and fixtures all through. Apply to JAMES P. DECKER, No. 44 Murray-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD ON ONE OF THE avenues below 23d-st.; is fully equipped and doing good business; can give immediate possession. Apply by letter, full name, Post Office Box No. 1,227.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER OF Yankee notions in a dry goods jobbing house on Broadway. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 2,067.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NOTICE.—LEFT NOVEMBER, 1867, TWO boxes and one trunk, said to contain clothing, by one Henry B. Carroll and wife, at No. 854 6th-av., which they are requested to pay charges and take away within fourteen days, or said boxes and contents will be sold to pay expenses.

PROTECTION AGAINST FORGERY.
REUBEN VOSE'S Patent Combination Check. Bill of exchange and promissory note cannot be forged. Call for a circular. J. W. PRATT, No. 75 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT, SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA	Aug. 7	IOWA	Aug. 28
CALEDONIA	Aug. 14	BRITANNIA	Sept. 4
CAMBRIA	Aug. 21	COLUMBIA	Sept. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,865 tons	Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO	3,132 tons	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..............(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK........................Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN...........................Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE...............Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....................Aug. 26

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. BYRNE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The MAGNOLIA will sail Aug. 18.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 232 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.....Saturday, Aug. 14
CORTES.............NELSON...Saturday, Aug. 21

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 309 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sun., Aug. 8.....8 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8......4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8.....7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9.......7 A. M.
Mon., Aug. 9......4 P. M.	Tues., Aug. 10....7:30 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 11.....7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 11......11 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 12..7:30 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 12...11:30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 13......8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13.........12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8½, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 31st-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 35 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SIX YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement as instructor in classics, mathematics, German, French and music; best of references. Address G. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 29TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,337.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

TO THOSE WISHING TO LEARN French.—Mlle. Chanal having finished her studies, is desirous of giving private lessons in French. Mlle. Chanal can teach also the piano, if required. Address Mlle. T. CHANAL, No. 371 East 10th-st.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 158 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 14, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BEANS' FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Sept. 21.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 19th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.

By order of the Finance Committee.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

$20,000 ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds will be sold at the low price of 84.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

CAUTION NOT TO RECEIVE.—LOST or stolen, TWO NOTES payable on demand to the order of H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier; each for $60,000; one dated Aug. 5, the other Aug. 7, 1869. The finder will oblige by returning them to the makers.

A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two handsomely-furnished floors, with or without private table, to a party of gentlemen or a family; house very desirably situated a few doors from Coleman House, near Broadway; French or American table. Those willing to pay for superior accommodations can secure rooms for the Fall or at present. Address H. D., Box No. 131 *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A CHEERFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath, and board for two; only $16 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of rooms, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Location most desirable point of 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS, sugar refiners, brewers and distillers.—For sale, on the East River, south of 120th-st., a plot of ground, comprising 38 lots, with a dock and water front of 201 feet; the main building is 4 stories high, 75 feet wide and 100 feet deep; separate boiler and engine houses; the buildings are new and of the most substantial character; the property is well adapted to all kinds of manufacture requiring water frontage, and will be sold with or without the steam power at a reasonable price. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a very attractive first-class brick house in prime order; possession at once. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

Houses wanted in this City worth from $10,000 to $30,000.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON ONE of the Boulevards for sale a bargain, as the owner wishes to leave. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—LOT 28 by 100 feet; house brown stone; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 30 acres, (or more, if desired,) about four miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent garden; fine fish pond, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order; papered and frescoed throughout; to a responsible tenant would be rented at the low price of $100 per month, including board for the present occupant, an elderly widow lady. Apply on the premises, No. 216 East 84th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in perfect order, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent $1,600; also, three-story and basement house, with stable, on 11th-av., Boulevard, corner 141st-st.; all improvements. Rent $800. Apply for price and terms to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., AT MODERATE rent, for the Summer or per year, a furnished house; convenient to depot; one hour from City; perfectly healthy; use of horse and carriage if desired. Inquire at No. 96 Reade-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT $50 PER month, a charming house at Orange to a small family, who would give occasional board to the owner. Apply to E. BARRY, No. 138 2d-av., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A THREE-STORY house; price about $16,000; location between 12th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; possession by the 1st of September. Address HOUSE, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZE FURNISHED house for a small family of adults; location 14th to 40th-st., 6th to Lexington-av.; price must be reasonable. Address H. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, well furnished, in first-class neighborhood. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,886 Post Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Illustrated catalogues sent to the country. A. KLABER, 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS!

Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American Comedy of

SELF,

WITH

MR. JOHN E. OWENS

in his great characterization of JOHN UNIT,

supported by Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1869,

with an immense company of artists, several startling novelties, and in all respects a vastly stronger entertainment than any hitherto offered at this

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

Details and personnel in the journals of SATURDAY and SUNDAY next.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The New-York favorite, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, for six nights. New sensation drama of MYSTERIES OF CARROM, with JAQUES STROP.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

NOS. 721 to 723 SIXTH-AV., RESERVOIR-SQUARE,

Having been greatly enlarged, newly furnished, and splendidly embellished with costly paintings, immense mirrors, &c., is now open for first-class engagements only.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPIRITED PAIR OF sorrels, "Abdalla stock," 5 and 6 years old; long tails; perfectly gentle; 15 hands. Address Box No. 459 New-York Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSION.

THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, VIA HALIFAX.

The Inman Mail steamer from New-York for Halifax every alternate TUESDAY. Time about fifty hours.

The Royal Mail (Gulf) Steamship Line from Pictou every TUESDAY for Quebec and Montreal, calling at Shediac, Newcastle, Chatham, Perce, Gaspe and Father Point.

FARES:

	First Cabin. Gold.
New-York to Halifax, including meals and state-room	$20 00
Halifax to Montreal, including meals and state-room	20 00
Halifax to Quebec, including meals and state-room	17 50
Halifax to Quebec, without meals	12 00

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July, 1869.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Aug. 6, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows:

6:55 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.

10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.

3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Jamaica, Springfield and Valley Stream.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The ... A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 27, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.

EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
AS
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
IN
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT. [illegible] MONDAY, Aug. 16—After careful preparation, the grand romantic and spectacular Drama, the SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT [illegible]

THE POPULAR THEATRE.
THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
THE POPULAR GEORGE L. FOX.
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE.
THE KIRALFYS APPEAR TWICE.
HARVEST HOME [illegible]
THE UNRIVALED CLOWN, GEO. L. FOX.
Matinees at 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.

BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.

100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.

OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.

SOPHIE, WORRELL SISTERS Burlesque
JENNIE, LALLA ROOKH Company.

Afternoon at 2, PEEP-SHOW MAN and Foundling. Evening at 8, WORRELL SISTERS, Lalla Rookh.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.

MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
CONDUCTOR.............THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION THIRTY FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates for examination and verification, [illegible] the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and reopened until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 9 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,

Sun Building, opposite City Hall.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.

On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to this branch of business, [illegible] will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Belgian pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. [illegible] in good sacks, [illegible] pounds to the bushel; [illegible] fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; [illegible] three bushels each, [illegible] pounds to the bushel; hay and straw to be baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state the price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand [illegible] thirty-one thousand [illegible] bushels of oats; [illegible] of hay, and [illegible] is reserved [illegible] one-third of [illegible] required to [illegible] and straw of [illegible] this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, [illegible] days after [illegible] acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to [illegible] September [illegible] prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made [illegible] forage and straw delivered, [illegible] thereafter [illegible]. None to be [illegible] whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two [illegible] sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw [illegible] at the time [illegible] purchase [illegible] to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, with copy of advertisement attached, designed [illegible] marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present [illegible] of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

SARATOGA RACES.

The Best Day's Racing Ever Seen in America.

Vauxhall Runs Three Miles in 5:30—Corsican One and Three-quarter Miles in 3:07¾—The Fastest Time on Record.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The same large and brilliant assemblage of fashionables that had patronized the previous three days of the racing was present on the course to-day. The prospective meeting of *Vauxhall* and *Pompey Payne* in the three-mile race gave the day's sport additional interest; for the running of *Vauxhall* in the Cup race, which had led to the ruling off the course of JOHN FORD, his rider, and the declaring off all bets in which *Vauxhall* was interested, had caused public excitement to run high. *Vauxhall's* previous performances had been of such a high character that his indifferent running in the Cup, so totally at variance with his public form, naturally led the judges to the conclusion that the rider had "pulled" him, and prevented him from running up to his true form. The present race would test the truth of this impression, which was generally prevalent among turfmen. In *Pompey Payne*, *Vauxhall* was meeting a horse that is claimed by the parties connected with him to be the best three-year old out, and they are willing to indorse their judgment by offering to match him against any colt of the same age for $5,000 or $10,000 a side. The result of the race showed that *Vauxhall* is a wonderful race-horse, for he went the three miles in the fastest time ever made on the Northern turf. *Pompey Payne* sadly disappointed his backers, for he was absolutely the best horse except one in the race. In the mile and three-quarter dash, *Corsican* confirmed the good opinion formed of him from his running with *Narragansett*, by running in a canter in the quickest time on record.

THE SELLING RACE

for a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with allowances according to entered price, had nine horses entered, all of which started. These were:

R. W. Walden's b. m. Bonny Braes, 4 years, by Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue. To be sold for $1,000.

W. Kerwin's b. m. Scotia, 5 years, by Tar River, dam by Boston. To be sold for $1,000.

D. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzy Rogers, 4 years, by Brother to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose. To be sold for $1,000.

D. McDaniels' gr. h. Urbana, 5 years, by Breckinridge, dam Lady Sykes. To be sold for $1,000.

Bowie & Hall's b. h. Viley, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star. To be sold for $1,500.

F. Morris' b. m. Fanny Ludlow, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson. To be sold for $2,000.

E. Thompson's b. h. Bayswater, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf. To be sold for $1,000.

Jno. O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler. To be sold for $1,500.

J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal, 5 years, by Balrownie, dam Julia. To be sold for $1,000.

Of this lot *Fanny Ludlow*, who had won a race on the previous day in fine style and fast time, was a great favorite, selling in the last two pools just before the start at even against the field. A good start, from the three-quarter pole, was effected, *Bonny Braes* and *Connolly* first showing in front, with *Jubal* and the favorite next, and the rest close up. Passing the stand they still held the same positions, but on approaching the quarter pole, *Fanny Ludlow* took third place, but *Jubal* again passed her on nearing the half mile pole. On the lower stretch *R. B. Connolly* and *Fanny Ludlow* went in front, and singling themselves out, raced home together. When fairly into the homestretch, *Fanny Ludlow* challenged and passed *Connolly*, and, after a struggle on his part, short, sharp and decisive, she beat him home by a length; *Bonny Braes* third, four lengths behind. Time—2:11¼.

SUMMARY.

PURSE $500, SELLING RACE.—One and a quarter miles; horses entered to be sold for $3,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500, 12 pounds; for $1,000, 15 pounds.

F. Morris' b. m. Fanny Ludlow, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson. To be sold for $2,000.......... 1
Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler. To be sold for $1,500.......... 2
R. W. Walden's b. m. Bonny Braes, 4 years, by Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue. To be sold for $1,000.......... 3
W. Kerwin's b. m. Scotia, 5 years, by Tar River, dam by Boston. To be sold for $1,000.......... 0
D. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzy Rogers, 4 years, by Brother to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose. To be sold for $1,000.......... 0
D. McDaniels' gr. h. Urbana, 5 years, by Breckinridge, dam Lady Sykes. To be sold for $1,000.......... 0
Bowie & Hall's b. h. Viley, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star. To be sold for $1,500.......... 0
E. Thompson's b. h. Bayswater, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf. To be sold for $1,000.......... 0
Jno. O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 5 years, by
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal, 5 years, by Balrownie, dam Julia. To be sold for $1,000.......... 0
Time—2:11¼.

THE THREE MILE DASH.

A good start was made, *Pompey Payne* going in front around the turn, but was pulled back and *Banshee* then took up the running at a clipping pace, *Pompey* second, *Vauxhall* third and *Abdel Kader* fourth. The quarter mile being passed in this order, they ran along the far side and past the half-mile pole without any change of position, except that *Flora McIvor* took the third place from the favorite, who was running under a hard pull, as was also *Pompey Payne*. On the turn into the straight stretch *Pompey* was pulled back, allowing *Flora* to run into the second place, but as they passed under the string on the first mile in 1:51½, *Banshee* was leading, with *Pompey Payne* second, *Flora* third, *Vauxhall* fourth, *Abdel Kader* fifth, and *Nellie McDonald* in the rear, a position which she kept throughout the race. On the next quarter *Flora McIvor* passed *Pompey*, and as they went along the backstretch *Vauxhall* was allowed his head, and passing *Flora* and *Pompey* he laid at *The Banshee's* quarters for the next half mile, the horses passing under the string on the second mile in the following order: *Banshee* first, the favorite second, *Flora McIvor* third, *Pompey Payne* fourth, *Abdel Kadir*, *Sanford* and *Nellie McDonald* bringing up the rear. The second mile was run in 1:47. Going round the turn, CHARLEY MILLER took *Vauxhall* in front, and with *Banshee* and *Flora* strung out behind him and *Pompey* and *Abdel Kader* in the rear, they raced along the backstretch. At the half-mile mark *Vauxhall* was leading four lengths, *Sanford*, who had run through his horses, second, *Abdel Kader* third, and *Flora McIvor* next, *Pompey Payne* and *Banshee* having at this stage of the race beaten a retreat to the rear. The race was now over, for *Vauxhall*, full of running and going it strong and vigorous as at the start, galloped home, the easiest of all winners by twenty lengths, in the fastest time ever made on a Northern race-course, 5:30; *Abdel Kader* was second, *Banshee* third; *Sanford* fourth; *Flora McIvor* fifth; *Pompey Payne* sixth, and *Nellie McDonald* last.

This race must be regarded as the best performance ever made at the distance on the American turf, taking into consideration the weight carried by the winner, 108 pounds. The victory of *Vauxhall*, after the recent singular proceedings in connection with him in the Cup race, was received with hearty cheering, as it confirmed the high estimate the general public have always entertained of his merits as a race-horse.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000; three miles, for all ages.

McConnell & Thompson's b. h. Vauxhall, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, by Yorkshire.......... 1
Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Abdel Kader, 4 years, by Australian, dam Rescue.......... 2
J. J. O'Fallon's b. m. The Banshee, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Balloon.......... 3
W. R. Babcock's b. c. Pompey Payne, 3 years, by Vandal, dam Magneta, by Sovereign.......... 0
R. W. Walden's ch. h. M. H. Sanford, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter.......... 0
I. W. Pennock's b. f. Nellie McDonald, 4 years, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth.......... 0
J. W. Weldon's b. m. Flora McIvor, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Floride.......... 0
Time—5:30.

THE THIRD RACE.

The third race was a dash of one and three-quarter miles for a purse of $600. The entries were W. R. BABCOCK'S *Helmbold*, R. W. WALDEN'S *Metairie*, J. W. WELDON'S *Aldebaran*, T. B. BUFORD'S *Pleasureville*, and L. B. HOLLAND'S *Corsican*. *Helmbold* and *Corsican* were nearly equal favorites, the former selling in pools for $725, *Corsican* $655, *Pleasureville* $260, *Metairie* and *Aldebaran* coupled $180.

After two false starts the flag fell, but *Aldebaran*, as usual, refused to go, and was left behind. *Corsican* made the running throughout at a tremendous pace, with *Metairie* and *Helmbold* in attendance for a mile and a half. Approaching the homestretch turn, *Helmbold* passed *Metairie*, but he failed to reach *Corsican*, who won with seeming ease by two lengths in 3:07¾, the fastest time at the distance on record. *Metairie* was third and *Pleasureville* fourth. The previous fastest time for a mile and three-quarters was 3:10, made at Jerome Park by *Vauxhall* last Fall Meeting. This day's racing was universally pronounced by turfmen the best ever witnessed in America.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; one and three-quarter miles, for all ages.

L. B. Holland's b. g. Corsican, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign.......... 1
W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, 3 years, by Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagner.......... 2
R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Katona.......... 3
J. W. Weldon's ch. g. Aldebaran, aged, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis.......... 0
Thomas Buford's b. h. Pleasureville, 4 years, by Australian, dam Sister to Lancaster.......... 0
Time—3:07¾.

THE RACES ON MONDAY.

The following are the entries and the betting for Monday's races:

HURDLE RACE.—*Lobelia* and *Mitchell* even.

ONE-MILE DASH.—The rate of betting is as follows: *Chillicothe*, 9; *Nellie James*, 6; *Cricket*, 5; *Hasberger*, *Midday* and *Kelso*, together, 4.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.—*Narragansett* is the favorite by long odds against the field, which was sold in the pools without him, averaging the following: *Legatee*, 80; *Alta Vela*, 55; *Niagara*, 25; *Blarney Stone* and *Athlone*, 10; *Invercould* and *Thunderbolt*, 10.

The pool betting on the three-mile race, run this afternoon, was the heaviest event known in Saratoga. The following indicates the enormous transactions:

Vauxhall—$2,600, $3,200, $1,200, in pools of $5,150, $6,760, and $3,040.

Buffalo Driving Park—Preparation for the Races.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 7.

Sixty-three entries were made to-night for the trots over the Buffalo Driving Park next week, and more entries are expected by to-morrow's mail. A large crowd was in attendance at the Tifft House, and great interest was manifested in the opening of the entries.

The entries for the $10,000 purse are: b. m. *Lucy*, by DAN MACE; br. m. *American Girl*, by B. DANIELS; b. g. *George Palmer*, by CHARLES CHAMPLIN; b. m. *Goldsmith Maid*, by BUDD DOBLE.

The entries for the 2:26 trot, for a purse of $5,000, are: b. m. *Clara*, by ALEX. LEWIS, br. m. *Angeline*, by O. H. PEACOCK; b. g. *Confidence*, by DAN MACE, g. g. *W. K. Thomas*, by THOMAS ROACH; c. s. *Byron*, by O. H. DIMICK; b. s. *Henry W. Genet*, formerly *Danvers Boy*, by JOHN SACKETT; c. g. *Billy Barr*, by OWEN TELLER.

Fourteen horses are entered for the $3,000 purse for 2:29 horses; nine for the $2,000 purse for 2:34 horses, and seven for the $1,500 purse for 2:40 horses.

The hotels are filling up fast; and the meeting for the display of fine horses and attendance is expected to surpass any ever held in this country.

Two interesting races were held at DANIELS & HOLTER'S Cold Spring Track to-day. The first trot was between *Clara* and *Mountain Maid*, for a purse of $500, and was won by the latter in three straight heats, in 2:30, 2:31¾, 2:31. The second was a running race between *Vandal* and *Silver Tail*, for a purse of $300. It was won by *Silver Tail* in 1:16 and 1:14.

THE TRAGEDY AT FORT LEE.

Details of the Assault on Mrs. Bowman—The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Arrest of Mrs. Hartman.

The inquest by Coroner FITZGERALD over the body of Mrs. BOWMAN, the victim of the tragedy at Fort Lee, N. J., has developed some facts not already published. The story which the testimony elicited is as follows:

Mrs. LOUISE BOWMAN lived with her husband, and a child or two, in a little house just off the main road near the northern confines of the village of Fort Lee, which they hired for a small monthly stipend, about two months since, from a man named HARTMAN, who was engaged as gardener, with his wife ELLEN, as cook, by a resident of English Neighborhood named MCMICHAELS. Mr. BOWMAN was himself employed in English Neighborhood, as a carpenter, by a firm doing business there.

Until a couple of weeks since matters went along amicably between BOWMAN and HARTMAN; nor would things have been otherwise but for the discharge, about that period, of Mr. HARTMAN, for drunkenness, by his employer. His wife, upon his discharge, resolved to throw up her situation also. A couple of days subsequently, HARTMAN left Fort Lee, intending to remain away for three or four days, and during his absence his wife, becoming short of money, demanded of his tenants the money due him for rent. Mrs. BOWMAN, however, regarded Mr. HARTMAN as her landlord, and deeming that to him alone personally she was answerable for the money, refused to accede to the demand. Mrs. HARTMAN left with angry feelings, and resolved that her husband's tenant should be made to suffer for her temerity.

She did not succeed, it appears, in devising any means looking toward this object until the morning of July 27, nor would she then probably have taken the course she did but for the fact that it coincided with her interest. Turned from MCMICHAEL'S employment, both herself and her husband were in want of a home to which they could go. Growing out of this necessity the idea presented itself of locating themselves in the house they had rented to the BOWMAN family, first having turned that family out. This design was doubly recommended by the circumstance that besides yielding to herself some conveniences, it would contribute to the gratification of the spite she bore against Mrs. BOWMAN. It was accordingly resolved upon. To further its accomplishment, Justice TAYLOR, of Fort Lee, was waited upon and required to issue a warrant for the dispossession of the BOWMANS. The Justice refused to issue the warrant except upon giving the five days' usual notice to the tenants. This failed to suit Mrs. HARTMAN. She demanded that the parties be dispossessed immediately. If the Justice would not administer the law, she would take the law into her own hands. Justice TAYLOR persisted in his refusal, and while he advised her not to take the step she contemplated, informed her that he would be no party to the scheme, and that if it were undertaken at all, she must undertake it on her own responsibility. Finding the Justice still inflexible, she resolved to do the dispossessing herself; and with that intention, on the evening of the same day, personally demanded of Mrs. BOWMAN the immediate possession of the premises. Mrs. BOWMAN replied that she would not surrender them. She had paid her rent, and the premises were rightfully hers to the termination of the current month, at least. Mrs. HARTMAN thereupon pressed herself into the house, and commenced throwing the furniture of its tenants out upon the green sward before its gate. Mrs. BOWMAN resisted the encroachment, and for a time struggled successfully to hinder the proceedings of Mrs. HARTMAN. Infuriated by this success, Mrs. HARTMAN picked up a club by her side, and commenced laying it savagely about the head of her tenant. Stroke followed stroke in rapid succession. Mrs. BOWMAN receded all the while, until she got within easy reaching distance of the broomstick. Seizing this she defended herself with such vigor that it was not long before she had driven her assailant out of the house. This summary defeat infuriated Mrs. HARTMAN the more, and in the excess of her savage anger she hurled a heavy stone at her victim. The stone struck her in the abdomen, and she fell.

During all this while there were witnesses to the scene, and witnesses actively engaged, too, in endeavoring to put an end to hostilities; but up to the time of the perpetration of this culminating cruelty, their efforts had been of little avail. Then the paroxysm of rage under which Mrs. HARTMAN had acted subsided, and she allowed herself to be persuaded to desist.

That evening, upon the return from his labor of her husband, Mrs. BOWMAN accompanied him to the office of Justice TAYLOR. He at her instance issued a warrant for Mrs. HARTMAN'S arrest on a charge of assault and battery, and when the constable took the accused before him, he demanded of her $250 bail to answer. This she readily procured. Her husband became her surety.

Except that she had been suffering from a slight neuralgia, Mrs. BOWMAN had been in good health up to the time at which Mrs. HARTMAN made the assault upon her. From the effects of that assault she never rallied. She was soon taken to her bed. She laid there for three days, attended only by her husband. Finally Dr. DUNN ENGLISH was called, and he discovered that she was suffering from cholera morbus. The doctor inclines to the belief that the disease was superinduced by the blow with the stone. That her injuries hastened the woman's death he has no doubt. He was called on Monday evening. Tuesday night last, at about 12 o'clock, the unfortunate woman died.

On Wednesday Coroner FITZGERALD commenced his inquest on the body. These facts were placed in evidence before the jury before whom the inquest was conducted. The jurors arrived at the conclusion, and declared by their verdict, that the woman had died of cholera morbus, and that her death was hastened by the blows inflicted by a stone thrown from the hand of ELLEN HARTMAN.

As soon as the verdict of the jury became known to Mrs. HARTMAN, she prepared for flight. She was, however, taken into custody on Thursday, under a warrant issued by Justice FITZPATRICK, and yesterday sent to the County Jail at Hackensack.

Mrs. HARTMAN is a good-looking Irish woman, with black eyes, which express as well her ready intelligence as her quick temper. She is also a hardworking and industrious woman, and is said to have been the support of her husband and her children as well as of herself. Her quick temper is said to have hurried her into many injudicious acts, previously to her connection with this last fatal affair. It is said that she has been frequently arrested on charges of assault and battery. She is now under $100 bail for threatening to fire the dwelling of some person who had excited her ire.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Continuation of the Examination of General Egan—No Decision Arrived at.

The examination of General THOMAS W. EGAN, who is charged with having committed frauds in the preparation of his pay-roll, while holding the position of Weighmaster in the Custom-house, was resumed yesterday morning.

Charles E. Booth, recalled by Assistant District-Attorney Jackson, testified: Neither Naire, Morrissey, Jenkins nor Mentz worked in the coal district comprised within the district of General Egan during the month of July; General Egan introduced me to the Surveyor, and the Surveyor immediately questioned me about the alleged frauds by Mr. Carr, Egan's predecessor; never got my pay while with General Egan without signing pay roll; while with Carr, one week, when sick, I received my pay and did not sign; don't know that Mr. Wilkes has signed my name to a pay-roll; don't think anybody ever signed my name to a pay-roll that month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ethan Allen—On one occasion a pay-roll was returned to me for my signature on which some name had been erased; cannot say that the erased name was my signature or not; I was engaged investigating the alleged frauds by Carr at the request of General Egan, and drew pay while so engaged.

Edward Wilkes, deputy foreman under General Egan, called by Mr. Jackson, testified: I set all the men to work who are employed in the district, and keep the time; on the pay-roll, as made out by me for work done on the 8th of July, George F. Clark was accredited with eight and a half hours' work at $3 40, while on the pay-roll at the Custom-house he was credited with thirty-three hours' work at $13 20; Jerome Curtin, nine hours, $3 60, on new pay-roll, and thirty-eight hours, $15 20, on the Custom-house pay-roll; and Michael Halpin, thirty-two and one-half hours, $13, on new pay-roll, and forty-eight hours, $17, on the Custom-house pay-roll; Webb, the foreman, told me, on one occasion, that Egan wanted the name of Naire cut out of a pay-roll because the money for Naire did not come through his (Egan's) hands; but he had no objection to let Costello's name stand, as Costello owed him an old debt; on my pay-roll for the 22d of July, Edward Costello's name is not down, while on the Custom-house pay-roll he is down for fifty hours, $20; C. Hovey's name is not on my pay-roll for that date, while it is on the Custom-house pay-roll for the same hours and amount of money as Costello's; Michael Halpin's name was on my pay-roll for seven and a half hours, $3, and on the Custom-house payroll for thirty-four and a half hours, $13 80; on the Custom-house pay-roll for July 29, I find the name of C. Hovey for forty-nine hours, at $19 60, while his name is not on my pay-roll for that date; and the name of William Doody on the Custom-house pay-roll for thirty-nine hours, $15 60, while on mine he was down for fourteen hours, $5 60; on one occasion the foreman, Frank Webb, asked me to go out and get two men to answer to the names of Joseph Naire and Jerome Curtin; I had business on Pier No. 51, and went down there and sent the men up to get their pay, but paid no attention to Webb's request; I had a conversation next day with General Egan; he said Webb had considerable trouble in getting men to answer to the pay-roll, and he (Egan) had to get him out of the scrape.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

Boat Race.

A lively boat race came off on the Hudson River yesterday, Messrs. GEORGE M. YOUNG, PETER MCINDOE and E. R. KETCHUM, of the Columbia Club, being the contestants. The prize was a very handsome badge and clasp, presented by Mr. CHARLES EARWICKER, and valued at $50. The contestants started at 5:30, YOUNG obtaining the lead soon after the start, which he maintained to the end of the race, coming in the winner in 27 minutes and 45 seconds. MCINDOE who has been indisposed for a week past, came in second, less than three minutes after. Only thirteen seconds between MCINDOE and KETCHUM. The badge was presented to Mr. YOUNG at the Club-house.

Suspicion of Fraud by a Defaulter.

The liabilities of MOSES MAYBAUM, who absconded recently from Newark, will, it is said, reach the sum of $50,000. Among his creditors is Mr. A. T. STEWART, of this City. Mr. MAYBAUM was the purchaser of a large quantity of kid gloves in the Summer of last year, from parties in Connecticut, and the stock was retailed at his store at figures considerably below the market prices. It was subsequently learned that the property had been stolen, and although Mr. MAYBAUM escaped all suspicion then, the late developments of his business character have brought the subject up again. Detective FISCHER has been detailed by Chief of Police CLARK to overtake the fugitive, and if his arrest is accomplished, his suspected complicity in the kid-glove robbery will be investigated.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 7—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 7d. ₩ cental.

HAVRE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Cotton closed buoyant last night for both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾; Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 7.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88⅛@88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 7—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer at 12⅞d. for Middling Uplands, and 13d.@13⅛d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d. ₩ cental for California White, and 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 24s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ₩ quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₩ bushel. Peas, 41s. ₩ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 101s. 6d. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 79s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 62s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 62s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 7d. for Refined. Tallow, 47s. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Linseed Oil, £33 10s. ₩ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s. ₩ cwt. Sperm Oil, £91 ₩ ton. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Whale Oil, £40 ₩ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Petroleum, 51¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Cotton, 158¼f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 155f. afloat.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 7—Even ng.

Petroleum closed firm, but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 7—Even ng.

United States Five-twenties closed at 88⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 7

Bourse very strong. Rentes, 73f. 27c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	70
Portland	N. W.	Clear	62
Boston	N. W.	Clear	62
New-York	N. W.	Clear	67
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	64
Wilmington	N.	Clear	64
Washington	N. W.	Clear	64
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	67
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	68
Charleston	S. E.	Cloudy	78
Savannah	N. W.	Cloudy	78
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Cloudy	78
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	62
Buffalo	N.	Clear	60
Pittsburg	N.	Clear	62
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	60
Louisville	N.	Clear	74
New-Orleans	W.	Showery	82
Key West	—	Cloudy	86
Havana	—	Clear	84

[Advertisement.] USEFUL ADVICE.—Drink HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT—guaranteed to be the pure, genuine, imported preparation.—No. 2½ Murray-st. and 276 Greenwich-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Java	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Cork	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Aug. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Aug. 14	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Alaska	Aug. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M. Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Thirtieth-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 7.—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre and Brest*—Archbishop McCloskey, Rev. F. McNeirny, L. Munier, of *Courrier des Etats Unis*, P. Aguirre, Mrs. M. Aguirre, G. Pohl, Master Heald, D. J. Oliver, wife and servant, Master J. Oliver, Miss A. Oliver, Miss K. Oliver, Miss M. Oliver, Miss C. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Chapman, F. W. Sinff, Miss S. Van Rensselaer and servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pedrosa, servant, nurse and infant, J. J. Gaytan, P. G. Imana, A. D. Chapin, Master Chapin, Master Chapin, J. A. Hinckley, Wm. J. Chalonie, George C. Athole, Mr. Rodrigues, Count and Countess De Campo Alegre, Dr. John S. Dickson, L. Durr, J. Hand, S. G. Watson, Mrs. De Hamell, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. D. O. Vail and two children, Mrs. Brodt, Miss Brodt, E. Fougera, Mrs. Swann and daughter, General Gandara, Mr. and Mrs. Brusle, Ignacy Sumowski, Mr. Molina, A. Monod, Aug Bertsch, T. Dumas, A. Lockwood, C. M. Abad, Mr. Chaurain, W. Burbey, F. Cazanas and wife, Mrs. R. Cumbraggi, C. Cazanas and infant, Mrs. O. Cazanas, child and servant, F. M. Cazanas, A. Feiya, John Mayer, Mr. Conradi, Dr. Bellot, O. F. Dentz, Mrs. Laforcade, Miss Laforcade, Miss E. Dancan, Mr. Danhan, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mrs. Martin, B. Collandin, J. Pointel, T. Gusvelli, Mr. Carpenter, Miss E. Hecht, Mrs. A. Yanman, Mr. Essertier, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, P. Sedille, J. Berhouague, Mr. Mugford, Dr. E. Mayor, Mr. Gyssler, Mrs. Venot, Mrs. Fanny Lovior, B. Pecoul, Mr. Gouvenot, Mr. Maxluce, Mr. Train, Rev. Mr. Bellengar, R. Dulphy, Mrs. L. Gailhard and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grote, Mr. and Mrs. Chamouin and infant, J. Pedebidou, G. Gailhard, Mr. Philippets, Mrs. Baries, Master Wm. Baries, E. B. Ledant, Mrs. Ledant and 2 children, Mrs. Nurick, P. Ulreck, E. Garibaldi, Mr. Fresh, Mr. Drivat, D. Roth, S. Theodore, Mr. Van Hooribike, D. Frukan, Mr. Dodard, Mrs. Hy. Pinchon and infant.

AUG. 7.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. A. Douglas, Miss A. F. Forster, Miss Stopher, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Shipman, C. A. Washburn, J. M. Merias, M. Bruhl, Rev. Jos. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Roach and wife, M. Hernandez, Pedro P. Hernaundez, J. B. Miller, Thos. Wilson, Burns Wilson, Wilson Smith, J. C. Marsh and wife, T. G. Atwood, Mr. Richardson, S. C. Fanham and wife, N. Dixon, Dr. J. M. Broadhead, H. Strasburger, Geo. Stoper, A. R. Kimble, Vincente Ferreria, W. J. Jackson, Chas. Hatcher and wife, Chas. Irving, Clemond Harwood, Dr. W. W. Alport, T. H. Prosjer, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Hegan, T. B. Gowan, Walter Brown, J. W. Randall, John Tyler, Jr.

AUG. 7.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Guy Howath de Vries, Miss H. E. Haskins, Captain George Pierce, Nathaniel B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Marcells, Miss Rose Gallagher, Mrs. Zehnder, James Robinson, R. W. Ransom, George Elliott, Thomas McCaughey, J. S. Utley, Mr. and Mrs. John Grosner.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 7.—*In Steamship Union from Bremen.*—Geo. Cammann, family and servant, Margaret Meyer, Adolph Lebermann, Herm Knost, Otto Schrader, Charlotte Crawford, child and servant, E. G. Wiechmann, Graf Quadt, Alex. Raabe, S. Hermann and son, Marie Offenmundt, Herm Siefken, Helene Somer and child, J. Poppenheimer, Alb. J. Hinrichs, E. Lumpe, and wife, Chr Seitz, Sophia Dietz, Samuel Stern, Carl Ridda, G. Lefevre, Col. Townsend, M. A. Dietz, Johanna Stern, Rud Riemann, Geo. Kobol, Sophie Winter, Barber Braunhofer and daughter, Fannie Feuchtlinger, Frans Lordemann, Leopold Schumacher, Julius Fedden, Adolph Renne, Fr. Schuenemann, Jos. Guntler, Alb. Goerecke, P. Matzenbacher and wife, Pauline Fink, John Jacoby, Geschiv Nahsen, Lotte Frendel, Ernst Schneider, Ed. Melcher, Robt. Halisch, Anton Debring and children, Gerh. Dammer and wife, Wilh. Heinle, Philipp Erb, Herr Schott and wife, F. W. Storch, Therese Kallivoda, Mrs. Betherst and daughter, F. Einstmann, John B. Cullsmann and wife, H. F. Neumann, Ignatz Lederer, Marie Domansky, Samuel Feis, W. Wodham, Wm. Tucker, Arthur Crepin, James Hilton, William Leding, Anna Fornes, M. Veazey, J. Block, Edward Philips, Victor Gandel, F. Anantmeyer.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—H. Wetmore, H. D. Thompson, S. M. Miller, D. Cole, Jr., V. Trigent, M. Scooler, E. Loeo and wife, C. de Ruyter, H. Ruby, H. Heischbong, H. Worch, Captain T. L. Clapp, Wm. Bedell, H. Kelly, M. Bacharach, Lieutenant O. Wetmore, wife and 3 children, J. Walker and servant, G. Schorber, A. Seickmand, Miss E. Markie, Mrs. Alexander, Captain W. H. Putnam, M. Alexander, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Euterpe, from Galveston.—Miss Sarah Swymmer, Mrs. S. C. Harris, Colonel J. Belger, J. W. Danalun, Miss Barnes, Miss Skinner, J. K. Beaumont, Mrs. Eliza Abas, A. Parker, R. McAllister, and 9 in the steerage.

AUG. 7.—*In steamship Bellona, from London.*—Mr. Nesbitt, wife and 8 children, Eliza Johnson, Smith Penfield and wife, Edward Pringel, Henry Foster and wife, Mr. Hayes, wife and 6 children, N. Martin, Harry Gilliat, Harriet Hockey, James Davis, Mr. Bennett, wife and 2 children, David Paul, Chas. Allen, Stewart Draught, James Canter, Mr. Chinee, B. B. Jones, Mr. C. Baullier and wife, Emily Goddard, Mrs. Ann Morrison, J. N. Robert, David Wilson, Keziah Olmer, Mrs. P. Harfeld, Henry Harfeld, A. Zetter, Mrs. Ann Fletcher and 2 daughters.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets....... 7 07 | Moon rises. 6 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 19 | Gov. Island. 9 08 | Hell Gate..10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Vulcan, Monson, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Ellis, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; J. Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow July 23, via Moville 24th, with mdse. and 426 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage; passed several large icebergs off Cape Race; July 24, in Lough Foyle, passed bark Andaman, hence for Londonderry; Aug. 7, lat. 40 18, lon. 71 53, passed steamship City of Limerick, hence for Antwerp; same day, off Fire Island, passed bark Clara, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Philadelphia; same time, passed steamers City of Washington and Denmark, hence for Liverpool, and Europa, for Glasgow.

Ships Helene, (N. G.,) Raselun, Bremen, Ceasar & Paull; Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; A. Hamilton, White, Marseilles, J. Atkinson & Co.

Barks Carlton, Trecartin, Cork for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Linde, (Br.,) Carmichael, Montevideo, B. A. D. McColl; Die Humarti, (N. G.,) Jacobs, Stettin, C. Tobias; R. Addheim, (N. G.,) Christianson, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Timandra, (Br.,) Hawksworth, Sydney, C. B., Heney & Parker; Ruth, (Br.,) Byfkoyle, Bristol, via Wilmington, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; M. Young, (Br.,) Hilton, Stettin, Boyd & Hincken; Rising Sun, McCarty, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Isa, Williams, Sagua, R. P. Buck & Co.; Maria Ferguson, (Br.,) Stephens, Hantsfort, J. F. Whitney; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Bermuda; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Eoul, Hantsfort, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Clara Brown, (Br.,) Osgood, Sagua, Simpson & Clapp.

Schrs. S. B. Jameson, Jameson, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; Ritter, (Br.,) Le Selleneer, Pernambuco, G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Couche, London July 17, and Havre 20th, with mdse. and 420 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. July 30, lat. 47 46, lon. 40, passed bark Agra, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Boston; Aug. 3, lat. 45 15, lon. 53 41, passed bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Hamburg for New-York.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 31, and S. W. Pass Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Euterpe, Nichols, Galveston, July 28, with mdse. and passengers C. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 1, Dr. J. B. Lancton, a passenger, died of consumption.

Steamship Louisburg, Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla., July 31, via Charleston Aug. 3, with 250 head of cattle to Baker & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans July 31, S. W. Pass Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

United States steam frigate Juniata, Commander Stephen B. Luce, Philadelphia, where she has been preparing for the European squadron. She has a battery of 8 guns, and carries a crew of 226 officers and men.

Ship Importer, (of Liverpool,) Lowther, Newport, Eng., 19 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had fine weather up to July 6, in lat. 49 20, lon. [illegible], when it commenced blowing a terrific gale from S. W., which gradually veered round to N. W. [illegible] lasting till the evening of the 5th with [illegible] violence; [illegible] the rigging [illegible] from the gale [illegible] causing her to [illegible] pumps until [illegible] we had not [illegible] have foundered [illegible] constantly [illegible] evening of the 6th.

Bark Bobolet Kasgaldorf, (N. G.,) Moller, Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to E. Gasche—vessel to master. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. July 5, Chas. Sandos, seaman, a native of Wustraw, died of heart disease, and was buried at sea.

Bark Albina, Wechsler, Bristol, Eng., 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Thos. Dunham's Nephew. Has been 28 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with very light winds, calms and fogs.

Brig Geo. E. Dale, Pierce, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Wilson & Walker.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Hopkins, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Natilda, Dix, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud.

Brig Chas. Heath, Pendleton, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Bunker, Portland, Me., 18 ds., with lumber to Bell & Bro.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat,) Forrest, Glace Bay 22 ds., with coal to Keeler & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Rolerson, Mayhew, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Brig Rush, Madagan, New-Haven.

Brig Eolus, (of Halifax,) Perkins, Leghorn 63 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Wm. J. Pate—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 22, and has since had moderate weather.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Bunker, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Brig H. Porter, Card, of and from Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. James Warren, (of Addison, Me.,) Drisko, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. General Peavy, Armstrong, Whiting, Me., with lumber and lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Judge Low, Haley, Pembroke, Me., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Tennessee, Creed, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Bearse, Portland, Me., with lumber to Walker & Co.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Shea, Port Johnson, for Wareham.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Crosby, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Henry D. White, Morton, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. Romeo, Drinkwater, Bangor, with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. Phoenix, Thompson, Portland, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. George W. Whistler, Feeny, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Edward King, Kelly, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Jos. P. Ames, Bennett, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Transfer, Potter, Portland, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Fred. Reed, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Watchman, Grindel, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Morea, Miles, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Willie Harris, Look, Addison, Me., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Joseph Bullitt, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Cornelia, Hendrickson, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Agnes Rippeller, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Smith, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Golden Rule, Grover, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. F. Louise, Davis, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to J. C. Gates.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Fisher, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, Davison, of and from Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Grove, Perry, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Arcturus, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Albion, Oleston, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Smith, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Lady Emma, Snediker, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oregon, Gott, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Telegraph, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary A., Jelerson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gentle, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lucy, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Elizabeth, Holton, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Crescent, Hatch, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. J. H. Gould, Bushnell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Francis French, Throckmorton, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby, Conn.
Schr. Charlie Miller, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Maria Jane, Snow, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Watchul, Carr, Dighton, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Smith, Mystic, for Trenton.
Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Providence.
Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Norwich.
Schr. Iola, Fuller, Wareham.
Schr. Wooster, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. Lizzie H. Bennett, McDevitt, Providence.
Schr. David Pearsall, McGinniss, Greenwich.
Schr. Mary Ann, Wood, Derby, Conn., for Eastport.
Schr. Expedite, Clarke, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Northport.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardner, Providence.
Schr. White Sea, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Roxanna, Burley, Jameson, Taunton.
Schr. Henry Gibson, Hickman, Myanus.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.
Schr. Guide, Lamphear, New-Haven.
Schr. Sea Flower, Gates, Newport.
Schr. T. P. Abell, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Sallie Chartre, Simmons, Providence.
Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Marry Potter, Potter, Nantucket.
Schr. Eliza Smith, Stevens, New-Haven.
Schr. General Banks, Ray, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. Tryphenia, Stevens, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Wareham.
Schr. Blast, Ball, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Mail, Morrell, New-Haven.
Schr. Thos. Morris, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Ketcham, Providence.
Schr. D. C. Forrester, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Miller, New-London.
Schr. J. C. Lawson, Hall, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Crinoline, Seaman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Young, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Esquemaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Tillie E., Bushnell, Dighton.
Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, Hartford.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ellen, Barnes, Clifford, Edgartown.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River.
Schr. Aradne, Harding, New-Bedford.
Schr. Chauncey St. John, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Boston.
Schr. Kate Gillingham, Tiffany, Providence.
Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, New-Haven.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. John, Hickey, Jones, New-Haven.
WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington and Denmark, for Liverpool; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Geo. Cromwell and United States, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Europa, for Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; brigs Hazard, from Pensacola; Haze, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer Champion, New-York; schr. A. W. Smith, New-York. Sld. schr. J. P. Allen, Jacksonville; steamer C. W. Everman, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 7.—Arr. United States Revenue Cutter Northemer, from a cruise. She reports the ship Auguste, from Liverpool for Baltimore, below.

Arr. at Quarantine, schr. Frances Satterley, from Sagua for orders.

In the roads, brig Mary Rice, from Richmond for Rio.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 5, A. M.—Arr. brigs Charles Heath, Mary E. Thompson, George E. Dale, and Ocean Belle; schrs. Black Swan, Romeo, Eloise, Empire, W. H. Mailer, Transfer, Tennessee, Mary A., Oregon, Robt. B. Smith, Hero, Golden Rule, Telegraph, Snow Squall, White Sea, Arcturus, Irwine, Ed. King, Lucy A. Blossom, Gregian, Hamburg, Viola, Alpine, Sarah Ann, E. A. Higgins, Lizzie Batchelder, Fred Reed, Gilman D. King, B. L. Sherman, Brookfield, George Taulane, Irene E. Meservey, Ambassador, Santa Maria, Zicavo, Watchman, J. M. Broomall, Carrie M. Rich, Watchman, General Scott, Ontario, R. P. Chase, E. A. Stevens, Delphin, Mineola, Frank & Nellie.

A. M.—Arr. schrs. Caroline Grant and Hepsibah, Bangor for New-York; Idaho, Sargent, for Washington; Ida May, do. for Bridgeport, Conn.; E. H. Nash, Calais for New-Haven; Josephine, do. for Providence; Albion, South Amboy for Goshen; Mary Means, do. for Boston; Adelaide, New-York for do.; Emma M. Fox, Philadelphia for Weymouth; Oronoco, Elizabethport for Newburyport; Ann, Franklin for New-York; Oregon, Machias for do.; Caroline Knight, Lubec for do.; General Williams, (Br.,) for New-London.

6th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Presto, Machias for New-Haven; Challenge, Bangor for Providence; Forest, do. for New-York.

Sld. schrs. S. H. Nash, Presto, Jane Fish, and Chattanooga.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—Cld. steamers San Salvador, New-York; Lmerica, Baltimore; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop-yacht Sohns, from Newport, ran ashore on the Gridiron, Hell Gate, as she was coming through this A. M. She will come off at the next high water without damage.

Spoken, &c.

Wm. Yeo—Ship, from Baltimore for Liverpool, Aug. 3, lat. 38 11, lon. 69.

Jessie Forbes—Br. schr., from Santos for Liverpool, 60 ds. out, July 5, lat. 38 25, lon. 31 50.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 7.—The steamship Cuba, of the Cunard Line, which sailed from New-York July 28, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

CONSISTING OF THE

HON. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, DAVID HOADLEY, ESQ., HON. OLIVER H. PALMER, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES and HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

UPON THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

EMBRACING

A MATHEMATICAL VALUATION OF ITS LIABILITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

AND

A. E. CHURCH,

Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

TOGETHER WITH LETTERS FROM

HON. WILLIAM BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New-York.

The above, published in pamphlet form for general circulation, may be procured at the offices of the Company, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, or from any of its Agents throughout the country. Replete with highly important information of interest to the public, these reports, emanating from men of unquestioned ability and position, should be universally read.

The following extracts are appended as explanatory of the purposes of the published Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Mutual life Insurance Company of New-York, held at their office, in the City of New-York, June 9, 1869, it was, upon the suggestion of the President,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge be, and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the assets of this Company, and the amount and character of the same, and also to ascertain its liabilities on its Policies, or otherwise, and report the result of such examination to this Board.

The Committee, believing it to be highly important to ascertain from the best authority within their reach, whether the general basis on which the Company was transacting its business, and expected to meet its obligations in the future, was sound, adopted, on the 16th of June last, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to engage the services of Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and also, if deemed advisable, those of any other mathematical professor of known ability and reputation, for the purpose of examining the general principles, and testing the accuracy of the valuations of the Life Insurance Policies, and other obligations issued by the Company, and the liability of the Company on such policies, in order that it may be determined by the highest professional ability, and with all the precision of which the subject is capable, what is the actual amount of all the outstanding liabilities of the Company, whether on policies, for annuities granted, or otherwise, and that the persons making such examination and valuation be requested to report, in writing, the result thereof to the President, for the use of this Committee, with such statements and explanations as they may deem proper.

An able and interesting elucidation of the underlying principle of assurance is given by Professors Bartlett and Church in the body of their Report. This portion alone will well repay perusal by all intelligent and thoughtful persons. The following brief extract partially indicates the manner in which the subject is handled:

There are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an Insurance Company, so likely to mislead as the words *Obligations* and *Assets*. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understood, they would produce confidence, repose and wholesome conviction. For instance, the Company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than *two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars*, while your gross assets are represented to be little less than *thirty-two millions*.

A bald and naked statement like this seldom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the Company is bankrupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are *not simultaneous*—that is, that the obligations are *prospective* and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are *present* and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety.

To illustrate: if a person owe a dollar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present, and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent. per annum, he need only have to-day the fraction 0.95238, say 0.95 of a dollar; for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will certainly grow to the dimensions of the latter; they are not simultaneous.

[Conclusion of the Report of the Professors.]

We are of opinion, after very careful and mature consideration, that the Mathematical principles which properly underlie the business of Life Assurance have been ably, judiciously and conservatively applied in the operations of your Company, and that so long as they shall continue to be thus applied, they cannot fail to produce results which must give you the strongest possible claim to public confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,
Professor Nat. and Expl. Phy.
(Signed) A. E. CHURCH,
Professor Mathematics.

Two highly interesting letters from Superintendent Barnes are printed entire in this Report, from one of which, bearing date July 14, 1869, we make the following extract:

HON. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chairman of Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the general management of the affairs of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to be sound, discreet and judicious. Indeed, no such institution as that which now surprises the actuaries and statisticians of two continents, could have been built up under any other auspices. This Company has for many years been the representative Life Insurance Company of the United States, and with its success or failure the whole system in this country was intimately connected. Had this Company failed or been mismanaged, it would have injured every other similar institution. Its splendid success, unparalleled in the history of the business in any country, has buoyed up and sustained scores of other Companies, which have already entered on promising careers of success and usefulness.

I need not say to you, with your great knowledge and experience in financial and corporate affairs, that any attack on your Company is simply an attack on the whole business of Life Insurance.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES.

The Report of the Committee terminates as follows:

We may say, we trust without presumption, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York presents, under Providence, the highest security of its kind which our country can give, and that its honorable record thus far in its history may be received as an assurance of its integrity and good faith in the future.

The Committee consider it to be due to the officers of the Company to make a few remarks in reference to its management. However well we may theorize, sound business results must be worked out by faithful agents. The Committee are gratified to express their confidence in the fidelity and ability of the Vice-President and of the subordinate officers of the Company, and their appreciation of their attention and devotion to their respective duties. The ability of the Actuary has been so warmly spoken of in the report of Professors Bartlett and Church, that no more need be said in regard to that officer.

In reference to the President, they desire to remark that, since his election to that office, he has devoted business talents and energies of a high order to its very responsible and laborious duties. For the last fifteen years he has been annually unanimously elected to the important place he holds. No one among us has more reason to be gratified with the progress and the success of his labors. He began his duties when the Company was in its feeble condition of childhood. Now, in its maturer days, he has the credit, in the language of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to be "the leading Life Insurance Company of the world."

This is, in a large measure, due to his able management and to his untiring devotion to its interests.

The result is the highest achievement he could have desired.
All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
DAVID HOADLEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

No policy holder in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, or other person interested in the subject of Life Insurance, should fail to procure a copy of the complete report. The Company will furnish it by mail or on personal application.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

ASSETS OVER $33,000,000 00 CASH,

Furnishes every approved description of Life and Endowment Insurance, combining the advantages offered by all other Companies with unequaled financial security.

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